







Vol. 12. No. 1. PRINTED AT THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL, BOSTON, MASS. May, 1908

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The School's Water System

The water used by the School for various purposes comes from the high service of the Metropolitan Water Works. The main pipe, which is six inches in diameter, comes under the water of the bay from Dorchester by way of Squantum. This pipe like all the large ones is of cast iron. At the south end of the Island, in the main pipe, is a water gate which can be closed for repairs to be made. On a hill over which the pipe passes is an air plug which can be used if the pipe gets air bound.

From the water gate the pipe runs to the hydrant by the house where it is continued by a four inch pipe which goes just inside the building. From this four inch pipe, a two inch pipe connects with two tanks in the attic. A fire hose is connected with these two inch pipes on each floor.

These tanks are rectangular in shape and are copper lined. One holds one hundred thirty-five gallons and the other holds seven hundred thirty-six gallons. These tanks are so arranged that either one or both may be used. This is very convenient, especially when repairs are necessary. Pipes lead from these tanks to the dining room, wash room, laundry, and other places where cold water is used. The water to be heated goes to two heaters from the tanks, one in the laundry, and one in the kitchen.

The water used for drinking in the house, at the gardens, industrial building, farm house, barn and wharf, comes direct from the main pipe. Below the back road is a water gate where a pipe branches off to the barn and wharf. This is a very important pipe as it supplies water for the barn hydrant, animals, the steamer, and for the boats.

Besides the system of running water we have five large cisterns which hold rain water. There are also two wells, each of which is supplied with a pump, the one at the house being eighty feet deep. This part of our water system is not used however.

The hydrant near the house, and the one near the barn, are both protected by small houses in winter to prevent their freezing.

FREDERICK C. WEBB.

Easter

Easter comes the first Sunday after the first full moon in Spring. This year, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley were away and did not get back until a week before Easter, and that left us only a week to prepare for the concert. The choir rehearsed the songs, and the fellows studied their recitations so they were all learned by Saturday night.

On Sunday afternoon, as we entered the chapel, we noticed the pretty decorations in the front of the room. They consisted of Easter lilies, daffodils, geraniums, pinks, roses, tulips, and a white lilac tree, besides many other plants. All of these were artistically arranged.

The service commenced with a song by the choir, followed with a prayer by our minister, and then a recitation. An interesting feature was an exercise by nine small boys. First, one boy marched out with the flag of France and said something in praise of it. Then another came out with the flag of Spain, and then one by one, representatives of other countries appeared until all but one had spoken. He marched in with a large white banner bearing the words "Jesus is Risen," in gilt. He said that all these countries were very great in power but that they all bowed down to the

power represented by his banner, and he called upon them to salute his flag. This they did, acknowledging him greater than the rest.

After the service, Mr. Bradley said that each fellow was to be given one of the geranium plants as soon as the weather was suitable to put them out of doors. He also gave credit to those that took part in the concert for doing so well in a week's time. We then each received a pink and this ended the pleasant afternoon's concert.

HERBERT M. NELSON.

Kitchen Work

To do the work in the kitchen there are three fellows and the baker in the morning, and four others in the afternoon. Two fellows get up at five o'clock each morning to help prepare the breakfast and wash the milk pails. At six the two other fellows come in and help them. In the morning one boy besides his other work, has to prepare all the potatoes that we use. Another has to look after the fires. The other fellow helps in any way he can. The baker works all the morning. When he mixes bread another fellow helps him. Besides baking the wheat bread, he bakes the ginger bread, corn bread, and cookies which are baked in the large brick oven. The work in the afternoon is done by the other four boys. They work from twelve o'clock until the work is done, and they work after supper also washing the dishes used in preparing supper.

FREDERICK W. MARSHALL.

The Presidents

Probably most people never stop to think how old the presidents were when elected, and their age at death. James Garfield was the youngest when he died, and John Adams, the second president, lived to be the oldest, ninety-one years. Garfield was fifty. George Washington was sixty-seven, although he is generally thought to have been older. Two presidents were fifty-six, two sixty-seven and two sixty-eight. The average age of the presidents when they died was seventy years and a fraction over. The ages of some run like this, 71, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80, 81. The next oldest was Andrew John-

son, the seventeenth president, who was eighty-nine years old. Three presidents were 51 when elected, and five were 57. One president, James Garfield, died the same year he was elected. Five presidents died in office, three having been assassinated. There have been 25 presidents.

The following are the names of our presidents with their ages when elected, and when they died:

	Elected	Died
George Washington	57	67
John Adams	61	91
Thomas Jefferson	57	83
James Madison	57	85
James Monroe	58	73
John Quincy Adams	57	81
Andrew Jackson	61	78
Martin Van Buren	54	80
William H. Harrison	67	68
John Tyler	51	72
James Polk	49	54
Zachary Taylor	64	66
Millard Fillmore	50	74
Franklin Pierce	48	65
James Buchanan	65	77
Abraham Lincoln	51	56
Andrew Johnson	57	67
Ulysses Grant	46	63
Rutherford Hayes	54	71
James Garfield	49	50
Chester Arthur	51	56
Grover Cleveland	47	—
Benjamin Harrison	55	68
Grover Cleveland	55	—
William McKinley	53	57
Theodore Roosevelt	43	—

Average age 70.

HERBERT F. M. WATSON.

Birds

There are many different kinds of birds on the Island. Some of the birds build their nests near the house. I know where there are six sparrows' nests and three of robins. We see the robins, brown thrashers, thrushes, sparrows, chickadees, meadow larks, and many other different kinds of birds.

SPENCER S. PROFIT.

Our New Lead and Rule Cutter

Recently we received a new lead and rule cutter in the printing office. It is a great deal better than the one we formerly used. It will cut from one up to one hundred picas. It has two knives attached, one for cutting leads, and the other for cutting rules. There are front and back gauges which can be set for the desired length. The front gauge can be set to cut any length from one pica to fifty. The back gauge can be set from five to one hundred picas. On the cutter there is a graduated scale, marked off by half and even picas, by which the gauge is set. This machine is operated by a handle which works similar to a pump handle. This is a very interesting machine.

EARLE C. MARSHALL.

Cutting Sod

One day, another boy and I were sent to cut sods on the right-hand side of the farm house path going towards the barn. We cut strips about three feet and one-half long and one foot wide. We cut the sods and then loosened them with the forks we had.

EDWARD H. DEANE.

Sloyd Course

Sixteen boys go to sloyd in the morning from seven o'clock until eight forty-five. When a fellow first gets into sloyd he is given a hook to hang his coat and hat upon, and a bench is assigned to him at which he is to work. Then he is set to work drawing his first three models which are the wedge, planting pin, and plant support. After these are drawn he fills out a lumber order blank. If it is approved by the Instructor, he selects his wood and makes his first model. The same plan is carried out all through sloyd until he comes to the boat. The sloyd models consist of a wedge, planting pin, plant support, flower-pot stand, coat hanger, cylinder, file handle, hammer handle, butter paddle, paper-knife, picture frame, towel roller, bread board, pen-tray, nail box, cake spoon, mallet, diploma frame, sugar scoop, book support, sundial, dumb-bell, boat, and tool chest.

LOUIS M. REINHARD.

A Lecture

Two years ago Mr. Myron J. Cochran gave an illustrated lecture on the making of maple sugar. This year, April twenty-second, he gave another stereopticon lecture covering points of interest in Massachusetts, and several Vermont scenes were also shown. He started the lecture with views of Concord and Lexington, showing us the points of interest along the route the British marched from Boston to Concord. As a picture came on the screen, he told the chief points of interest about it. Some of the pictures shown were the tavern near where the battle of Lexington was fought; also a monument in memory of Captain Parker who said: "Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have war, let it begin here." There were pictures of the houses of famous men and churches, and the "Minute Man" of Concord.

THOMAS CARNES.

The Ball Game

One Saturday afternoon our first nine played the Boston Latin second team. The game was very exciting, too. At the first the visitors were ahead, but in the last of the ninth inning we tied the score so we had to have another inning, ending with the score fourteen to thirteen in their favor.

WILLIAM W. FOSTER.

Making Maps in School

We drew a map of the Central States and colored it. It was dark green in the valleys with a white line for rivers, and it was colored a darker yellow for high lands. The Black hills and Ozark mountains were the highest. The Mississippi was the lowest, and the Missouri next.

WARREN A. SKELTON.

Screening Gravel

In the spring large quantities of gravel have to be screened because the other gravel has almost all been washed off of the walks. First the gravel is put on the sand screen to get the sand out. Then it is put on the gravel screen and all that goes through the screen is the right size. Then the gravel is taken up and put on the paths and avenues.

HAROLD Y. JACOBS.

Thompson's Island Beacon

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The following success maxims from an after-dinner speech given by Mr. J. J. Hill, the Great Northern Railway Magnate, praises anew the spur of necessity and the value of doing things well. The truth of these words can easily be traced in our own little community

and in the lives of its present and past citizens. Look about boys, and think. Seriously apply yourselves now, for your own success, and for the good of the community.

"For a man to say that power, or the power that wealth gives, is something for which to make a slave of ourselves is not fit. I would not do it; it is not worth the candle. And if to make money was the object of my life I could have been satisfied long ago, because I hope I have learned that for myself and those who come after me it is not the most fortunate or best thing that they should have more money than their share.

There is one thing that young men feel is a burden and hardship, and I want to tell them that the spur of necessity of which many complain is a rich heritage, and that most young men who miss it fall in the race.

The spur of necessity, of doing what you have to do and doing it well because you feel you must do it well or fail and be written down as a failure—that really is of more value to a man who has to meet the conditions that present themselves in all the varied business affairs, and is of more value to him than anything that I know of; more, I might say, than anything else, unless—and I won't claim any original credit—that a man must make up his mind, if he is going to succeed, that he must, as some one said, if he takes the other man's dollar, must give it back to him with a fair and honest return.

If any business enterprise is honestly conceived and executed business reward will follow.

The character of every community, city or state, is the character of the men who constitute it.

My work is nearly done. I have always

looked forward to a little leisure and time to read a book or two.

When I do lay down the work there has not been a line written that cannot be published to the world."

Notes

April 1. Finished a junk room in storage barn.

April 2. Sowed clover seed back of Cottage Row.

Load of joists, clapboards, and shingles from Freeport Street.

20 bushels cracked corn, 60 bushels oats, 600 pounds cottonseed meal, and 600 pounds of gluten came.

April 3. Made a roof ladder for north wing.

Planted 16 Sugar maples on Cemetery hill.

April 6. Set out willow shoots along the east shore.

A load of dressing from Walworth's.

April 7. Ernest Matthew Catton entered the School.

April 8. First radishes from hot bed.

April 9. Steamer painted and varnished outside.

April 10. A load of dressing from Walworth's.

April 11. Observatory floor and stairs varnished.

April 12. A litter of 10 pigs born.

April 13. Put a new door in the pent house.

April 18. Planted Alaska peas.

Decorated chapel for Easter.

April 19. Sunday. Easter concert.

First chickens hatched.

April 20. Treasurer Arthur Adams visited the School.

Planted shrubs at east end of the farm house.

April 21. Floors of boys' private room and slop closet varnished.

Edwin James Tape entered the School.

George Wilford Easty returned to his father.

April 22. Covered roof of cow run with mineral roofing.

Stereopticon talk on historical places around Boston, by Mr. Myron J. Cochran.

April 23. 200 pounds meal, 10 bushels cracked corn, 60 bushels seed oats, and 5 bags wheat came.

April 24. Two and one-half tons chemicals for fertilizer came, also seven tons plaster.

Sowed oats and seeded down the piece back of Cottage Row and in Bowditch Grove.

April 25. Mixed fertilizers.

Put on summer caps.

A play entitled "The Spy of Gettysburg" given by the first class.

Ball game with second team of the Boston Latin School. Score 14 to 13 in favor of visiting team.

April 26. A number of the boys attended church in town.

April 27. Planted an acre of potatoes.

Secretary Tucker Daland visited the School.

Set out 30 white spruces north of the root cellar.

April 28. Room No. 5 painted.

Peas planted April 18 germinated.

William Howard McCullagh entered the School.

Planted peas, spinach, lettuce, and radishes in the garden.

Ernest Niels Jorgensen left the School to work for N. F. McCarthy & Co., Florists, 84 Holly St., City.

April 29. Claud Wallace Salisbury left the School.

Graduate Alfred Lanagan visited the School.

Hall Graffam returned to the Children's Home, Fitchburg, Mass.

William Frank O'Conner left the School to work for the A. T. Stearns Lumber Co., Neponset.

Entertainment consisting of music and recitations given by Miss Ethel C. Jackson, Miss Anna E. White, and Mr. Ralph G. Winslow of Dorchester.

April 30. Transplanted celery in hot beds. Hoisted topmast to flag staff.

Treasurer Arthur Adams visited the School. Stereopticon talk on Alaska of today by Rev. Frederick M. Brooks, who recently visited there. Joseph E. K. Robblee visited the School. A Guernsey bull added to the herd. A gift of Mr. George Mixter.

April Meteorology

Maximum temperature, 82° on the 23.

Minimum temperature, 24° on the 4.

Mean temperature, for the month, 45.8°.

Total precipitation, 1.09 inches.

Greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours, .27 inches on the 9th.

5 clear days, 23 partly cloudy, 2 cloudy days.

Total number of hours sunshine, 248 and 30 minutes.

The Farm and Trades School Bank

Cash on hand April 1, 1908	\$505.04
Deposited during the month	11.10
	<hr/> \$516.14
Withdrawn during the month	20.78
Cash on hand May 1, 1908	<hr/> \$495.36

Black Putty

In making black putty a small round pan is quarter filled with linseed oil. Into this lamp black is put to make it just black enough. Then whiting is added to make it stiff so as to work on a board. The putty is then taken out of the pan and put on a board so as to be worked stiff enough to use.

FRANK H. MACHON

Cementing Trees

In the orchard there are quite a number of trees which are decayed or have been hollowed out by woodpeckers. In such cases we have to fix the holes in them. This is done by filling with stones, and cement or concrete. The process by which the concrete is made is as follows: five parts of fine sand are sifted, then one part of cement is added. These are thoroughly mixed and last of all there are added about one and one-half gallons of water. It was my work

one Saturday morning to help Mr. Kibby do this. We did almost the whole orchard that morning. Our object in filling those cavities was to prevent the rain from filling them and causing the tree to decay, and to destroy the gypsy moth nests.

THEODORE MILLER.

Filling Ruts on the Playground

During the fall and winter just passed, the rain and snow storms caused large ruts to appear in the middle of the playground. If these ruts had been allowed to stay it would have spoiled baseball playing for this year. The fellows have long since filled them in and rolled the playground all over. The filling was taken from a large pile of clay behind the shop, over which we spread loam, and then planted grass seed. Now that this has been all done the grass will soon grow and the playground will look like a lawn that has been nicely kept up.

PAUL H. GARDNER.

Putting the Shot

The fellows have commenced to throw the shot. About every day a number of fellows are to be seen throwing it. We have two shots, one a sixteen pounder, and the other a twenty-two. When a fellow is going to throw the shot he steps back from the line and runs, and when he comes to the line he throws it. He does this to get more force into the throw. On the Fourth of July there is a contest. A six foot circle is marked out and each fellow in turn steps into it and throws the shot. If the fellow steps outside the circle while throwing the shot that throw is not counted.

CLARENCE S. NELSON.

Boating

It is the privilege of the boys in the boat crew to go out in the boats rowing if they choose. On Saturday afternoon somebody wants to go out in the boat, so after getting permission they go down to launch the boat. The boats are kept on the wharf and are launched with the aid of a derrick. A rope is hitched to a ring in the bow and stern of the boat. The boat is then raised so it will swing over the railing on the wharf. The derrick is then swung around

so the boat is over the water, and lowered. The oars are then put in and everything is ready for the start. There are two large buoys which mark our course. These are on the north-western side of our Island. We row between these buoys which are about a mile apart. This gives us quite a large course to row. There are four boats which we use for this, the Standish, which is a four-oared boat, the Brewster, having six oars, the Priscilla which has eight oars, and the Mary Chilton, which is a nine-oared boat twenty-four feet long. LOUIS C. DARLING.

Watching a Bird

One morning as I was walking along "Cottage Row," I happened to see something run in under the Corinthian Cottage. I looked again and saw it was a bird. When the boys find a bird they report it in school and write it down on the bird list. I hadn't seen a bird like that before this year. I had a chance to get quite close to it and I kept still to see its colors or markings. I got a good view of it and then came up to the house and described it to the teacher of our class, and then we looked it up in the bird book. We found it was a chewink, and I wrote it down in my bird list.

JAMES L. JOYCE.

Repairing Cottages

Most of the cottages of Cottage Row need repairing every spring and this spring was no exception. The first thing usually done is to take down all of the pictures and put the furniture and other things in a corner where they will not be in the way. Then if there is any repairing to be done, one of the owners gets the necessary things from the shop. Usually the doors are warped and have to be planed down so they will open and shut easily. If any of the windows are broken, new glass is set in. After all the repairing is finished, inside and outside, the walls are washed and then painted. The floor is scrubbed next, and if the owners have any carpet or mats, they are put down. Then the Cottage is painted on the outside. When a boy wants paint to use on his cottage he sends in a requisition to Mr. Burnham, who

looks at the boy's cottage to see if it needs painting very badly. If it does he will give the boy the right kind of paint. The owners try to have their cottages repaired by the first Visiting Day so they can show them to their relatives.

T. CHAPEL WRIGHT.

Cleaning the Pigeon Cofts

When the pigeon lofts need cleaning, and fresh litter put in, it is my work to do it. First, I scrape the old litter into a pile, then shovel it into a barrel. After sweeping the floor to get the remaining litter and dirt up, I wheel it down to the pig pens for the pigs. Then I spread fresh litter on the floor to the thickness of about two inches. When this is done, I sweep the cobwebs from the walls and ceiling, then I wash the windows. The lofts need cleaning every week.

PRESCOTT B. MERRIFIELD.

Working in the Shop

One of the pleasures which the fellows have is working in the shop. Every day the first graders can go in there to work if they want to. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday the second grades are allowed to go in there to work. The fellows use gumwood, mahogany, maple, and many other kinds of wood to work with. They make pen trays, paper knives, jewelry boxes, and many other articles. The fellows can also work on the lathe. The lathe is very useful for making many things such as dumbbells, Indian clubs, file handles and other things.

A. ALLAN EATON.

The Gluing Outfit

There is a new gluing outfit in the printing office. It consists of a lamp which has a tin chimney with a space where mica is put so the one using the outfit can see the blaze and regulate it. This is surrounded by a tin shield about a foot high with an opening in it near the bottom, and it has holes all around the top of the shield which is open at the top. A copper pail is put inside with hot water in it. A tin cup is put in the pail and pieces of glue are put in and melted. The glue is applied with a brush in making up blocks, and in binding different pamphlets for the School. LEONARD S. HAYDEN.

Alumni

HERBERT W. FRENCH, '78, GEORGE W. BYERS, '86, EDWARD L. DAVIS, '02, CHARLES F. SPEAR, '03, and GEORGE A. MAGUIRE, '06, were sufferers from the Chelsea fire which occurred April 12. They all lost everything except what they had on. Mrs. French was seriously burned. Mr. French and his son Hobert had great difficulty in putting out the fire in Mrs. French's clothing, as well as that in their own clothes, which caught fire several times in their flight for life. Mr. Byers lost two houses which were insured. Spear and Davis, as well as the other fellow, showed the usual Farm School spirit when offered assistance, preferring that others should be helped first as they were well and had employment.

HENRY A. FOX, '79, District Chief of the Boston Fire Department, with his driver, was thrown from his wagon on going to a second alarm fire in Charlestown, April 22. Beyond a good shaking up and some bruises neither men suffered severely. Chief Fox as usual landed on his feet so to speak, and was soon at his post of duty. The most damage was to the horse and wagon in the run-away which followed.

WALTER CLEARY, '93, died at Roslindale, Mass., April 27. Walter left the School in 1893 to work for the Brainard Milling Machine Company at Hyde Park, Mass. An injury to his left hand two years later prevented further work in the shop and he began work for the Metropolitan Sewer Commission Engineers Department. Later he went to Colorado for his health; returning he entered the Pembroke Sanitarium, Concord, N. H. Our last letter from him was from Concord thanking us for a remembrance box.

An Afternoon Walk

One Sunday afternoon we went for a walk with Mr. Bradley. First, we visited the hen house and looked at the hens, monkey, and rabbits. Outside we visited the raccoon. It was a cross one and didn't seem to enjoy our visit. We then went along the beach road and through

Lyman's grove. Then went over to the point where the cable runs through to the mainland. Mr. Bradley explained all about it. Next we went where David Thompson's cabin used to stand and Mr. Bradley explained about that also. We then visited the bee hive and from there we went up to the house. EDWIN J. TAPE.

The Brown Thrasher

One afternoon, while taking a wheelbarrow full of sod over to the sod pile at the south end, I saw a bird new to me. It had a pale red-brown back, darkest on the wings, underneath white, breast heavily streaked with dark brown arrow-shaped spots on a pale white background. The bird had a tail about five inches long, and it had a long bill curved at the tip. When I looked it up in the bird book, I found it was a female brown thrasher. It allowed me to creep up underneath the branch on which it sat, and look at it for two or three minutes, while it looked at me with its yellow eyes. Then it flew to a higher branch and I went on my way.

EDWARD M. BICKFORD.

A New Arrangement

In the barn we have been in the habit of getting our plaster out of a bag which was kept on the cow run. But this was not a very good way because cows going out and coming in often tipped the bag over and the plaster went on the floor. To remedy this a box was made, up in a corner out of the way, to hold four hundred pounds of plaster. This box is very convenient. The plaster is brought up from the storage barn in two-hundred pound bags and emptied in the box.

THEODORE M. FULLER.

Gypsy Moths

A gypsy moth is a tree destroyer and if the eggs are allowed to hatch, the caterpillars will eat the tender leaves, and so destroy the tree. A remedy for them is creosote. This is put on the eggs and it burns them so they cannot hatch. A brush is used to put it on with. The eggs are generally found on the under sides of bark, boards, stones, etc. They are found in nests of about three hundred eggs.

TERRANCE L. PARKER.



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Memorial Sunday

Each year the Elk Pleasure Association makes up the programme for Memorial Sunday. This year, Memorial Sunday came on May 31. Saturday, it rained hard and we thought that it would not be a good day, but when we woke up in the morning, the sun was shining, and it was a fine day for our exercises. The pieces were given to ten different fellows, about two weeks before Memorial Day. In the afternoon, we all changed our clothes. The singing-books were brought down from chapel and carried over to the cemetery at the south end of our Island in a hand cart. The flowers were also taken over in the same way. We had daisies, buttercups, bluegrass, white violets, peonies, Japanese snowballs, and a vine called honey suckle. All of these flowers were made into bouquets. About quarter of three the bugle sounded the call to line up. In the front of the line were the drummers, bugler, and color sergeant, and then the E. P. A. privates, with the officers at the side. Next came the Gardner Pleasure Club led by George Holmes; next to these were the rest of the fellows who are not in either club.

We first marched down to the wharf to receive Mr. Scott, an old war veteran. We then marched along beach-road and up through Lyman Grove to the cemetery. Captain James Clifford gave the first address. After the singing and speaking by the boys was over, the officers decorated the graves with flowers, and placed one United States flag on each grave, with the exception of one, on which was placed also a Swedish flag, in honor of our first sloyd teacher, who died, while trying to save the lives

of some of the fellows. When the graves were all decorated the bugler sounded the "Taps." Mr. Bradley next said a few words and announced that Mr. Scott, who had been through the Civil War, would speak to us. Mr. Scott gave a very interesting account of his life during the war. We all started for the house, feeling that we had had a very pleasant time.

GEORGE H. BALCH.

Laundry Washing Routine

We have special days on which to do certain things. On Monday we wash the instructors' clothes, on Tuesday we wash the boys' sheets and pillow cases, on Wednesday the boys' shirts and stockings, on Thursday the boys' coats and pants that have been changed during the week, and on every other Friday we have the farm overalls and jumpers, the shop overalls and aprons, and the sloyd and printing office aprons. Weeks when we have these, we clean the laundry on Saturday morning, and when we do not have them we clean up on Friday morning.

CLARENCE M. DANIELS.

Repairing the Farm House Path

One afternoon Mr. McLeod, Harlan Stevens and I got some clay and gravel in a wheelbarrow, and went to the farm house path. Then we took a bushel box and put straps in the handles so we could carry it easily. After this Mr. McLeod put some gravel in the box. Another boy had put on the clay so Stevens and I took the gravel and dumped it on the clay. Then Mr. McLeod took a rake and smoothed it out so it would look even. After that we went farther down the path with the wheelbarrows full of gravel and dumped it, ready to be spread out by Mr. McLeod.

HAROLD W. SMITH.

The Beacon's Birthday

The Beacon is eleven years old. It was born in May, 1897 and has, ever since, entered the offices and homes of its subscribers monthly. There were two reasons why the school was prompted to publish the Beacon, first for its educational value to the fellows on our Island, and second that the friends and relatives would get an idea of the school in their boys' own words. When the Superintendent and Managers thought of having a paper the next thing was the question, "What shall we name it?" After having suggestions offered by graduates, and friends of the school, it was decided to take the name suggested by a former pupil, John P. Ackers, who at that time was president of the Alumni. The name which he gave was the "Beacon" and this seemed to fit the school's position, it being on an Island, in the midst of water, casting rays of hope to some person wanting to have their boy come to this school. The Beacon is looked forward to right here at the school by the fellows, because when a boy gets a Beacon fresh from the press, he looks to see if his article has been printed, as most of the fellows try to get an article in the Beacon as often as possible.

FREDERICK J. WILSON.

Straining Milk

Every morning and night, at five o'clock, it is my work to carry milk. I get the strainers at the kitchen and carry them down to the barn and put them on the can. There is a shelf that holds two cans. When the milkers get through milking one cow they weigh the milk on a pair of circular scales. Then they mark it down on a chart beside the number of the cow that gave it. Then the milk is strained into a can which holds twenty pounds. The can weighs five pounds. When two cans are filled, I carry them up to the kitchen. Here I strain it again into a can. We get seven or eight cans of milk night and morning.

HENRY G. ECKMAN.

Digging up Trees

One day Mr. Kibby, a lot of other afternoon farm boys, and I went over to the Whale's Back and dug up all the small dead trees. We

dug around the roots first as far as we could and then pulled the trees up. Then we continued to dig the holes until they were a foot and a half deep. We put sods on the east side of holes, the loam on the south side, and the gravel on the north side. We dug up these trees so that we could plant new ones in their places. This job lasted all the afternoon and at the end the team came and took away the trees that we dug up.

OSCAR NEUMANN.

My Dog

I had a dog before I came here and his name was Duke. He was very lively and intelligent. He used to come to school and meet me. When I came home he would want to go out and have a frolic. One day I gave him a bone and he went out and buried it and several days after he went and dug it up and ate it. He runs up and down stairs so hard that you would think a man was running up and down.

EDRIC BLAKEMORE.

Picking up Stones

One day some other fellows and I went picking up stones on the beach. We put them in piles ready for the teams. When the teams came we loaded the stones into the carts. We worked two or three hours there until the tide came. Then we went over to pile them on the dikes.

DANA W. OSBORNE

Beacon Chart

Each school room has its Beacon Chart. The one in the second school room is one yard three inches long, and eleven inches wide. In the second school room there are three classes, and in the first school room two classes. Each class has a separate chart and they are tied together with red ribbons. When a fellow gets an article in the "Beacon" there is a star put opposite his name. I have one star.

A. BENNETT COOKE.

Visiting Day

Visiting day dawned bright and clear, the great day looked forward to by all the boys. We worked until half past eight; then the bell rang and we got ready to receive our friends.

When we were ready, we marched down on the lawn to see where we were to stand. From there we marched to the wharf at the beat of the drum. When we got there the boat was in sight, and as it neared the wharf the band struck up a lively tune and played until the people got off the boat. Then we marched up in step with the band, onto the lawn; there the band played two or three pieces. Mr. Bradley spoke to the visitors and announced the second visiting day, then he dismissed us and we ran to our friends. We showed them all around the buildings, then we had our luncheon, with our friends. Then the bell rang, and we went to the wharf, to bid them good-bye. After they were on board, we gave three cheers and a tiger, and marched to the house to put our food in our drawers.

FREDERICK J. BARTON.

A Strange Scene

One noon, while Fred Webb, Willard Perry, and I were playing ball, our attention was attracted by the blowing of a steam whistle. We looked out in the harbor and saw a light-ship coming in. It got half way to Castle Island and turned around and went out again. It seemed to be going at a good speed. That was the last we saw of it until quarter past two in the afternoon and then it came down between Spectacle Island and our Island, and we saw this—"90 Hedge Fence 90"—on the side. On the mast at the top, it had a large black flag with the words "Fore River" in white letters. It looked like a new ship. Some thought the engines were being tested.

GORDON G. MACINTIRE.

Printing Visiting Day Cards

Every year, about the last of April, or the first part of May, the printers are busy preparing the visiting day cards. We first got the required amount of stock and cut it up the right size, which is five and one-half inches long by three and one-quarter inches wide. Then our instructor made up a good design for the face of the card, and then printed nearly two thousand, enough for the rest of this year. Mr. Bradley then sent down a paper telling when the first vis-

iting day was. I then set it up in a plain type, and locked it up in a chase. While I was doing this another fellow was printing four cuts, representing a number of the trades taught at the School, on the back of the card. One was of a carpenter, sawing a board, and one at the lathe. The other two were of a blacksmith, and a printer. After he had finished this, the form I had set up, was put on the press, and three hundred and fifty cards were printed, for the first visiting day. The fellows think this card an improvement over the old one.

HERBERT M. NELSON.

Flower Gardens

On the northern part of our Island near the hedge are situated the gardens. Every fellow who owns a garden has to take care of it during the summer months. As soon as the weather becomes warm, which is usually in the month of April, he is up there with a shovel, rake, and trowel, starting to repair his garden. First, he takes a shovel and digs up the ground until it is soft, breaks up the lumps of earth so that the ground is not lumpy, and takes out the large stones. Then he levels the dirt off and puts stones around the edges. Many of the fellows, in order to have good garden stones go around the beach and pick them up. Then they get the required amount of dirt that they need, because both the rain and snow have washed a good deal of the old dirt away during the winter. When all this is done the fellows are then ready to plant their seeds.

PERCY SMITH.

Planting Potatoes

Every year, about May first, the farm fellows are busy planting potatoes. They are first soaked in formaldehyde so as to keep off the potato scab, then they are cut up leaving at least one eye on each piece. The rows are from three to four feet apart and are from eight to ten inches deep. The fertilizer is spread in the rows and the potatoes are dropped about fourteen inches apart. After the potatoes are covered, they are not worked until they are up and growing pretty well.

TERRANCE L. PARKER.

Thompson's Island Beacon

Published Monthly by

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor

A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR WORTHY BOYS
DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

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BOSTON, MASS.

The "Listener" in the June 6th Transcript expresses so much sentiment concerning this School that will interest our older readers, who perhaps have not seen the article, and that our boys may grasp, if possible, a little better the associations that surround them we reprint be-

low, by permission, what Mr. Clement says:—

Almost "tout Boston," that is to say, the old "tout Boston"—the Boston of the Beacon Hill of the middle of the nineteenth century—took its annual sail down the harbor Friday. It only went as far as Thompson's Island—nothing of course like Nantasket is within its ken—for its immemorial, yearly inspection of the Farm School, now "The Farm and Trades School," if you please, being thus officially designated in the amended charter. It is one of the many monuments of the enlightened philanthropy of Boston and dating back to the leaders of the social life of the first generation of the nineteenth century, it shows that this Boston "home," "asylum," and school-founding habit is of long growth. The big old school house on Thompson's Island is as genuine and unspoiled a bit of old Boston, the Boston of long before the war, the Boston of the "swell front" houses with purple panes of glass in the long windows, on the slope of Beacon street; of the Boston when the homey streets of the West end converging into Bowdoin square, made Tremont row and Court street, with their bright shops, the promenade for the afternoon, as Boylston street with its new shops is today. The whole detail of this most interesting institution is of the period—down to the eight by ten window-panes and the slim round mahogany banisters. The facade carries with an air something of the grandiose architecture of a public building—with four fluted columns and the broad space above the entablature pierced by a half-round lunette—fronting though it does only the boys and the farm, and the southwest winds. But the grandeur is modest in brick and demure in a certain grayish yellow paint, a color stipulated in the bequest which was left by one of the worthies of the period to the foundation for its periodical repaint-

ing which insures its always looking fresh in this Puritan suit of yellowish drab. The whole thing is truly touching, though it is flourishing in its age like a green bay tree. It irresistibly appeals to the veneration that every true Bostonian feels for the great old names of our chronicles to see that the affairs of the Farm School are still in the hands of the quietly loyal and loving, and sturdily up-keeping sons and grandsons of the founders.

So a distinguished company of these and their sisters, and their cousins, and their aunts, with a few invited guests appreciating their privileges, fairly filled solid the walk from the end of the pier winding up through the finely crowned road to the great school-house on the top of the broad-topped, splendid hill which forms the northern half of the Island. There, under the noble old trees making an academic grove in front of the main building, the view for the company swept down the length of the fair Island with its beautiful rolling land—here a green knoll, there rich with black soil, now studded with the lines of the new springing crop. The picturesquely charming Squantum Head, with its savin-decorated rocky promontory, lies in the middle distance, and Quincy and the Blue Hills supply the distance. Among the white-haired men and matrons were representatives of the smart second generation come down from State street for the afternoon on cheerful duty bound, keeping informed as to the ancient trust. Gazing across the land and water and listening now and then to the vigorous music of his boys' band, the company were given in a brief resume, by Superintendent Bradley, more than a score of years now headmaster, the whole long history of Massachusetts Bay for background. One could almost see Captain Miles Standish in his steel armor and helmet landing at the tip end of the

Island as plainly as one saw Mr. Henry S. Grew in his straw hat beaming upon Mr. Bradley and the company assembled to show their continued faith in him and interest in the work.

It is another visible proof, this whole beautiful Island and the clean and simple, wholesomely thorough work done there in character-building, that the Boston men of other days who gave the town its tone and name in progress in benevolence and enlightenment, took their measures well. It shows the right seed sown and planted and watered, the best sort of trees selected. Here is a plant that has constantly grown in value and improved in character. If it is still true that the boys are "indigent" they are not told so or described thus to the public. It is no longer an "asylum" that they are nurtured in from tender years to manhood's threshold; but a home in all senses and a school; and they are not grudgingly limited to the three R's and the useful trades; they may lay here the foundation for all the cultivation they can take in future years and all that it is necessary to have at eighteen in any walk of life. The old stigma is as completely gone, there are no more bad boys at The Farm and Trades School than there are Indians at Squantum or Fore River, where on the trip when he took in Thompson's Island Captain Standish killed a couple of men and a boy because he wanted their cabin to pass the night in, a little incident of that period which corresponds to boy-gunners' feats with the feathered tribes inhabiting the coves along the shore. The boys are good apparently without any discipline, nowadays. The atmosphere created by the teachers and the beauty of the environment are enough to insure that. The little old "Gardner Hall," with stairways strongly suggestive of the severely plain passageways of Hollis Hall at Harvard, and the

gift of the old John L. Gardner—not the late “Jack”—of Hollis’s period, is a small “Tech” teeming with fine salable works from joinery to blacksmithing and job printing.

Notes

May 1. Veterinary here.

Picture moulding put up in Room No. 5.

Transplanted 1800 celery plants in hot bed.

May 5. Royal Raymond Ellison entered the School.

Raised front of cow mangers 12 inches higher.

May 6. Through the kindness of Mr. Arthur Beane the first nine attended the Harvard-Williams base ball game.

May 7. Cut asparagus for the first time.

May 8. Sowed peas and oats and seeded down the piece by the observatory.

Through the kindness of Henry Bradley several of the boys and instructors attended drill at the Boston Latin School.

May 11. Put out rat poison.

May 12. Finished planting 5 acres of potatoes.

Edric Blanchard Blakemore entered the School.

Entertainment on “Yawcob Strauss” by Mr. Charles Follen Adams.

May 13. Planted early sweet corn and beans.

Graduate Matthew H. Paul visited the School.

May 14. A litter of nine pigs born.

Began repairs in sitting room and parlor.

Scott’s works given to the School library by Mr. Alfred Howard.

Removed fence crossing the Island by Cottage Row, except that directly back of the cottages..

May 16. Planted onion seeds.

May 18. First visiting day. 208 present including Vice President Henry S. Grew, Secretary Tucker Daland, and Manager Charles T. Gallagher.

May 20. 40 bushels of rhubarb sent to market.

May 21. Farm School Alumni Association name changed to Alumni Association of The Farm and Trades School.

May 22. Finished transplanting 1260 tomato plants.

May 23. Put up School sign on the wharf. Ball game with North Bennett Street School. Score, 12 to 12.

Graduate S. Gordon Stackpole, and Evariste T. Porche a former pupil, visited the School.

Mr. Gustaf Larsson and graduating class from the Sloyd Normal Training School spent the forenoon here.

May 24. Sunday. Rev. Ernest Lyman Mills of South Boston spoke to the boys. Services were held on the front lawn.

May 25. Sprayed the orchard with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.

May 26. Harry Arthur Bagley and Warren Augusta Skelton returned to their mothers.

Removed stack of Steamer “Pilgrim” to repair whistle pipe and clean boiler tubes, also fitted new gaskets at hand holes.

May 27. Two tons of wood ashes came.

Set out 1000 strawberry plants.

May 28. 12 boys went to the circus.

Finished planting field corn.

May 29. Scow John Alden painted.

May 30. 14 boys went to the circus.

Cucumbers and peas in blossom.

Scow John Alden made ready for use as judge’s barge at the South Boston Yacht Club races.

May 31. Memorial Sunday. Appropriate exercises at the cemetery by the Elk Pleasure Association as usual. Mr. Scott, a Grand Army man, spoke to the boys.

May Meteorology

Maximum temperature, 85° on the 27th.

Minimum temperature, 38° on the 2nd.

Mean temperature, for the month, 57.4°.

Total precipitation, 2.47 inches.

Greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours, .99 inches, on the 8th.

12 days with .01 or more inches precipitation, 8 clear days, 20 partly cloudy, 3 cloudy days.

Total number of hours sunshine, 227 and 40 minutes.

The Farm and Trades School Bank

Cash on hand May 1, 1908	\$495.36
Deposited during the month	56.77
	<hr/> \$552.13
Withdrawn during the month	15.86
Cash on hand June 1, 1908	<hr/> \$536.27

The Gardens

Every boy who wants a garden has one. Some boys own one together. I own with another boy. I have already planted my sweet peas, nasturtiums, and pansies. The boys have stones for the border of their gardens. I think that the gardens are very pretty.

FREDERICK J. HYNES.

Yawcob Strauss's Lecture

We have been having some lectures lately. We had one May twelfth, on poems that were written by Mr. Charles Follen Adams, or "Yawcob Strauss," as he called himself. He writes in the "Dutch" dialect. He wrote "The Long Handled Dipper," "Little Yawcob Strauss," "My Mother-in-law," and "Vos Marriage a Failure?" These were interesting to listen to. He is a veteran of the Civil War having been a Union soldier. He fought at Gettysburg and was wounded. The fellows had an opportunity to see some of his books, one of them, "The Long Handled Dipper," was published in the shape of a dipper. His poems were divided into four groups, and after each group the band played.

PAUL R. RIETZ.

One of Our Pleasures

While the "Rebecca Palmer" was laying at anchor near our Island all the boys had the pleasure of going aboard it on visiting day afternoon. We were taken aboard her in groups by the steamer "Pilgrim." The "Rebecca Palmer" is two hundred eighty-five feet long, forty feet wide, thirty-five feet deep. It has five masts

and each one cost twelve hundred dollars. The hoisting of the sails and boats is done by steam power. It takes three-fourths of an hour for the vessel to get under way. This vessel is a coal carrier and holds four thousand two hundred tons of coal. It takes two days to load and two days to unload. It carries coal along the coast. While we were on board, we were entertained by a boy who worked on board. He played upon the piano with a pianola attachment. Besides this, we were allowed to go about at our will.

ROY D. UPHAM.

North and South End Bars

The north end bar is on the north-eastern end of the Island. The south end bar is on the south-eastern end. The north end bar is wider and not so long and narrow. These bars are formed of material that has been washed from the Island and been carried down by the tide and wind. The sea gulls stop on these bars, especially the one at the south end, after the tide has gone out. These bars are made mostly of sand, some stones, and shells. There is a swift channel that runs past the south end bar and this is the only separation from Squantum, a part of the mainland.

STEPHEN EATON.

My Desk

My desk is two feet and four inches high, one foot eleven and one-half inches long, fifteen inches wide, and four and a half inches deep. I have five books and two pencil boxes, and an ink well. I have a chair. Another boy sits in it in the afternoon.

FRANK S. MILLS.

Work in the Orchard

One afternoon I worked with Mr. Kibby in the orchard. The first thing was to hold the pail for Mr. Kibby to cement the holes in the apple trees. In a little while Mr. Kibby told me to go up in number seven room and get a bottle of creosote and paint the gypsy moth nests. We cement the holes up to keep out the gypsy moths. The creosote is to spoil the eggs of the gypsy moths and kill them.

HAROLD D. MORSE.

Alumni

JOHN A. BUTTRICK, '95, Agent for The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, at Blackstone, Mass., writes that he was appointed to his present position December 1, 1907, and seems to be master of the situation, as he has found time to take on twenty or more pounds of flesh.

EDWARD STEINBRICK, '95, writes from Rehoboth, Mass., where he now is, mentioning the many benefits derived from his attendance at this school. He expects to shortly start on a large carpentry contract. At present he is farming as his health is not of the best.

JOSEPH E. K. ROBBLEE, '04, died Wednesday, June 3d, with Tubercular Meningetis after being sick in bed but two weeks, and not thought to be seriously ill at the time. Joe visited the School April 30, and seemed in good health. Not long before that Joe brought Mrs. Bradley home from the Symphony in his automobile; he was a careful driver, happy and cheerful in disposition, and well liked by his employers. He was buried at Newton Centre, Friday, June 5.

The annual business meeting of the Farm School Alumni Association was held on May 21 at Winthrop Hall, Dorchester, at which a number of important matters were discussed. The following were admitted as members:—Frederick B. Pullen, '58, J. Frank Dutton, '82, Leroy S. Kenfield, '82, Fred W. Piecey, '86, Richard N. Maxwell, '00, Evariste T. Porche, '07, Ernest N. Jorgensen, '08. It was voted to change the second article of the Constitution to the following:—Name. The name of this organization shall be The Alumni Association of The Farm and Trades School. Resolutions were passed and sent to the Board of Managers expressing our appreciation of their action in changing the name of the School. All of the Treasurer's records were destroyed in the Chelsea fire, but as the funds were in the bank no money loss was suffered. Resolutions of sym-

pathy were passed to those of our number who were affected by the fire and assistance was offered. Mr. Bradley having invited the Association to pass a day at the School, the entertainment committee announced a field day, to be held on the Island June 17th, open to members of the Association with their wives. A committee was appointed by the President to draw up a revised set of By-Laws and report at the next meeting.

MERTON P. ELLIS.

Our Clothes Dryers

When it is stormy weather we hang the clothes in the laundry instead of the clothes yard. We use for this purpose two clothes horses, for the boys' clothing, which hold a great many things, then there is a reel which turns so the clothes will all have a chance to dry near the fire. For the instructors' clothes there are two horses and a reel. These reels each have three sets of rods. The reels are in both ends of the laundry and extend to the top.

JAMES R. GREGORY.

The Wash Room Cupboard

In the assembly room there is a cupboard which is called the wash room cupboard. There are hockeys, tools, skates, flags, and many other things. Some Saturday mornings I take the things all out and put them in the assembly room. Then I sweep out the cupboard and scrub it. Then I put the tools back in again. The cupboard is about thirteen feet, seven inches long, and about four feet, four inches wide.

LAWRENCE C. SILVER.

Bakery Work

One Friday morning when Harold Marshall, the baker, went to play in the band, Charles Morse and I took the bread out of the oven. The oven is a large brick one which holds over a hundred loaves of bread. We took two holders each so that we would not burn our hands. We took a long pole with a flat end like a shovel, called a peal, to pull the bread out of the oven with. He pulled the bread out and passed it to me, and I took the loaves out of the pans and piled the pans up.

FRESTON M. BLANCHARD.



THOMPSON'S ISLAND BEACON

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Alumni Field Day

Some forty members of the Association with their wives were fortunate in having fine weather for their second annual field day at the School on June 17th. The steamer "Pilgrim" with its mate, the "John Alden," left City Point at 10.30 A. M. for the School, arriving there soon after. While going over, a short business meeting was held at which John J. Henry, '50, Solomon B. Holman, '50, and Thornton B. Lewis, '80, were admitted. Teams for the ball game were also made up with the married men

against the single men. After hard work nine married men were finally located and drafted for the team. Some were eager, but not as young and spry as years ago, neither were they as thin.

As soon as we arrived at the Island the boys spread around to look over the improvements and changes that have been made. Many favorable comments were heard on the condition of things in general.

At twelve o'clock we had lunch on the tennis lawn, and immediately after we were pre-

vailed upon to gather together and keep quiet long enough to have our photograph taken. Then came the ball game. The married men being so used to being looked after by their wives were not able to find the ball and consequently were beaten by the single men, 15—8. Graham, for the married men, at second base in blue overalls for a suit, was easily a good comedian, even if he had to a certain extent forgotten baseball. Umpire Kenfield managed to last through the game and was not obliged to call on the police of Cottage Row for assistance. His efforts were rewarded with a handsome (?) prize. The line up was as follows.

MARRIED.		SINGLE.
Hefler	c	Bryant
Hughes	p	Pulson
Buchan	1 b	Dinsmore
Graham	2nd b	Stackpole
Piercey	3rd b	Malm
Loud	s.s.	Means
Duncan	r f	Pratt
French	c f	Capaul
Alcott, G. J.	1 f	Thayer

The sports which followed the game were quite interesting, the race of the fat men very amusing, Graham again making himself noticeable by winning. Mrs. Graham, not to be outdone, won her running race. Time slipped by too fast and soon it was time to leave. The prizes were given out on the return trip and were won by the following.

Running Jump, A. C. Malm; Standing Jump, D. C. Clark; Light weight ladies' race, Mrs. D. C. Clark; Heavy weight ladies' race, Mrs. Graham; Heavy weight men's race, J. H. Graham; Light weight men's race, D. C. Clark; Backward Race, A. C. Malm; Race to wharf, 1st, Henry Bradley; 2nd, E. Capaul.

The field day under the direction, and for the Alumni Association, is now an annual event and all the members should try to be present. That they would enjoy it can be vouched for by members coming from as far as Woonsocket, Bridgewater, and Marlboro to be present. Celebrations elsewhere prevented a number from

being at the school. Those present are named below:—

George J. Alcott '80	John J. Henry '50
Herbert Balentine '00	Champney Hughes '98
Charles Blatchford '04	Herbert A. Hart '99
Charles Bridgham '85	Leroy S. Kenfield '82
Harold E. Brenton '90	Clarence W. Loud '96
Warren H. Bryant '06	Thornton B. Lewis '80
George Buchan '97	Alfred C. Malm '01
Fred'k Burchstead '02	Louis E. Means '04
John A. Buttrick '95	Fred'k W. Piercey '86
Edward Capaul '05	Evariste T. Porche '07
Don C. Clark '06	C. James Pratt '06
James A. Cross '73	Clifford M. Pulson '97
Wm. N. Dinsmore '06	I. Banks Quinby '06
Charles Duncan '71	Frank C. Simpson '03
Merton P. Ellis '99	William L. Snow '90
Herb't W. French '78	S. Gordon Stackpole '06
Jas. H. Graham '81	Henry M. Stokes '76
Alden B. Hefler '87	Fred'k P. Thayer '04
Lester H. Witt '02	

The Book Cupboard

In the assembly room there is a book cupboard. As you come in the "elm tree" door, it is in the left-hand corner. This cupboard is five feet high and four feet long, and has ten shelves. When the fellows go to work they put their books in it. The fellows keep library books, stamp albums, their own books, scrap books, and post card albums there. On Wednesday nights, and Sunday mornings, library books are changed. When a fellow wants a book changed he leaves it on the top shelf, from which it is taken up to the library, and the exchange made.

JOHN L'ESTRANGE.

A Trip to the Circus

On Saturday afternoon, May 30, some of the boys went to the circus. We got there just about in time to get a seat. The band played until the parade was ready and then a man blew a whistle for the parade to start. It was led by four trumpeters. In the parade were people representing many different tribes, also trained animals, and other interesting things. In the ring near us, there were a dog and five elephants that did tricks, some daring trapeze per-

formers, a double-jointed man, tight rope walkers, and others. In the arena there were horses and ponies that did things such as jumping and racing. There were three horses with high jumping records of 7 ft. 8 in., 6 ft. 8 in., and 6 ft. 9 in., respectively, and two ponies with leaping and broad jumping records of 6 ft. 1 in. A ladies' jockey race went three times around the track, a two horse race went three times around the track, and a four horse chariot race went around three times. There was also a race between the fleetest American and English whippet racing dogs. The last was the autos that pass in the air, and this was done by two women, one driving the red car, the other the white. They both start at the same time, one in back of the other, down a ninety foot runway. The foremost car turns a somersault while the other car glides under it and lands on a platform closely followed by the car that turned the somersault. Before coming back we visited the animals. We enjoyed every moment.

LAURENCE C. SILVER.

Harrowing

It was my work to harness up Major and Bell to the spring-tooth harrow and harrow over on observatory hill. This piece had been done with the disk-harrow to cut the pieces of sods up and to stir the manure in with the soil. It breaks up the lumps of soil, then it has to be done again with the spring-tooth harrow to smooth it. I harrowed all the afternoon.

HENRY G. ECKMAN.

Roofing

In the cow yard there is a small shed, and at one end is a cow run which was to be covered with Andamant roofing. Another fellow and I hammered the nails down on the roof of the run to make it smooth for the roofing. In each roll of roofing there is a can of cement and enough large headed nails to lay the roll. We commenced laying the roofing at the eaves and parallel with them, allowing the sheet to bend one inch over the edge of the roof, securing it with the large headed nails, driving them in two inches apart. The second and succeeding sheets

were lapped over three inches, applying the cement thoroughly the entire length of lap, then nailing it one inch back from the edge of sheet and having the nails about two inches apart. A light board was used to stand upon when nailing and cementing. When we came to where the barn and roof of the run join, making a flashing, we turned the roofing up under the clapboards about four inches against the barn. After cementing the boards, we bent some new pieces of tin and nailed them on the roofing.

ELMER BOWERS.

Cleaning the West Dormitory

Every morning after we make the beds in the west dormitory we sweep. We first move all the beds to one end of the dormitory. When that is done it leaves a space at the other end. We sweep this space and move the beds that belong there back, and so on until it is all done. We sweep the dirt into a pile and take it up with a dust pan and brush, and empty into the dirt box. One fellow does this and another dusts the dormitory. When this is done we straighten up the pillows. Each fellow has two rows to straighten up. While we straighten up a pillow we straighten up the beds also, I mean by this to get all the wrinkles out and make the beds look smooth.

ALONZO B. JAMES.

Cleaning the Chapel

The chapel is our largest assembly hall. When it is to be scrubbed it is first cleared of the chairs, settees and other furniture. When it is scrubbed once, or as many times as it is needed, it is waxed, by putting the wax on a cloth and then rubbing it in thoroughly. After it is rubbed in, it is polished with some polishers or weights. Then the wood work is washed and the furniture put back.

PERCY SMITH.

A New Club

In our new club we have twenty boys, and we have given it the name of the Gardner Pleasure Club because it was organized in Gardner Hall. The purpose of it, is to have gun drills and pleasure.

WILLIAM B. LAING.

Thompson's Island Beacon

Published Monthly by

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor

A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR WORTHY BOYS
DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND REQUESTS.

Vol. 12. No. 3. July, 1908.

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Salvation sounds like a religious word but it is no more nor less religious than the trees and flowers. It is natural. It stands for perfect health of body and mind. God meant every boy and girl, man and woman, to be saved in just that way.

Perfect health means muscles that are obedient servants to the mind, that can lift and carry, and help every other part to do its work. If a muscle in the arm acts out of order then there is trouble and the days work cannot be finished. If a muscle in the leg says that it will not act with the other muscles, then there is trouble, and so trouble in the whole system, because every part sympathizes with every other part. Each muscle must be obedient, there must be good team play, then there is happiness, unconscious right action, and a chance to win.

When we ask ourselves what we are, the answer comes back that we are just what our minds are. Your mind is you, my mind is me. It is that which reveals us to each other. It is that which trains us and guides our thoughts. It teaches us to think good, strong, pure thoughts, until we are able to stand in all circumstances and win a victory over everything and anything that is not absolute good. In our gardens, if a supposed flower turns out to be a weed, we pull it out just as quickly as we can and put a good flower in its place.

Our minds are like gardens that bloom all the year around. When we see that thoughts are going to grow bad, we can pull them out and put good and right thoughts in their places. We can uproot jealousy and meanness, and unkindness in all forms, and every thing like that that would try to hinder our growth and choke our good deeds and thoughts.

We can resolutely plant love and gratitude, a desire to be of service to those about us, and a determination to do the duty which is before us although it may be unattractive and disagreeable. We can only grow through obedience. Intelligent obedience is the test of the highest culture. It is the stepping stone to knowledge, power, and practical wisdom.

Napoleon learned to command through learning perfectly to obey, in the military school, when he was poor and unknown. By obedience, the muscles grow and serve. By obedience to the highest thoughts and instincts, the mind grows and serves, and a healthy body, the servant of a healthy mind, saves one from evil. Through daily effort each saves himself by achieving a character which withstands and protects, and is his salvation.

Notes

- June 1. Planted cucumbers and mangels. Repolished Assembly Hall floor.
- June 2. Through using steam heat.
- June 3. Repaired picket fence back of Cottage Row.
- June 5. Planted sweet corn and beans.
- June 8. Began haying.
- June 11. Made a platform for graduation exercises.
- June 14. First green peas of the season.
- June 15. Superintendent's sitting-room, parlor, and hall painted.
- June 19. Planted cabbage seed.
- A small load of spruce and pine lumber came from Freeport Street.
- June 20. Launched the Lozier launch.
- Sail yachts Trevore and Winslow painted and varnished.
- Fire escape on northeast wing painted.
- June 22. Picked the first strawberries. A swimming float for boys use completed. Screen doors and windows put on Main building.
- June 23. Plumbers finished putting in closets in east and west dormitories, and a drinking fount on the same floor, also stand pipe for fire service on top floor.
- June 24. Renewed fire grates in Steamer "Pilgrim."
- June 27. Finished transplanting 1800 celery plants.
- Finished a map of farming operations for 1908.

June Meteorology

Maximum temperature, 88° on the 8th.
 Minimum temperature, 48° on the 2nd.
 Mean temperature for the month, 67°.
 Total precipitation, 1.68 inches.
 Greatest precipitation in 24 hours, .83 inches on the 29th.
 7 days with .01 or more inches precipitation, 6 clear days, 24 partly cloudy.
 Total number of hours sunshine, 317 and 30 minutes.

Thunderstorm with hail on the 28th.

The Farm and Trades School Bank

Cash on hand June 1, 1908	\$536.27
Deposited during the month	54.75
	<hr/>
	\$591.02
Withdrawn during the month	17.13
Cash on hand July 1, 1908	<hr/>
	\$573.89

Graduation Day

The twelfth of June was Graduation Day. It was an ideal day for such an event. The exercises took place on the front lawn, where settees had been placed for the guests. A platform was erected where the members of the class stood while speaking. The programme was opened with a selection by the band, after which Rev. F. B. Richards led us in prayer.

T. Chapel Wright, after welcoming the people, gave an essay on Forestry. This was followed by an essay on the life of Thomas Edison, by Frederick Webb. Next, four boys told about the principal legal holidays celebrated in some of the different states, giving what has been written concerning some of them by our poets and statesmen. The history of Cottage Row was given by James Clifford, who told how it was started, and its growth up to the present. Louis Darling gave some interesting facts about mosquitoes, and the methods used here for their extermination. Meteorology was the subject taken by Alfred Neumann, who told about the observatory and the different instruments used at this school. Thomas Carnes decided in his essay that the Germans were the best immigrants to this country. The class prophet was

Herbert Watson, who created much laughter, especially about the future of Thomas Carnes whose highest ambition in life was to be the "best dressed man in the country."

The others were given these futures:—

A. Neumann, keeping a hair-dressing shop; C. Clifton Wright, farming down in Mexico; Louis Darling, a theatrical manager; Van Brown, dancing teacher; A. Allen Eaton, a star baseball pitcher whose "hornets" cannot be beaten; James Clifford, a mayor; Frederick Webb an inventor whose inventions were a benefit to this school in doing away with laziness; T. Chapel Wright, a manager of an agency for office-boys; Herbert Nelson, editor of "Colored People's Matrimonial Gazette;" and Frederick Marshall a teacher of higher mathematics in India.

The class motto "Loyalty," was the last essay. The band now played another selection. The Rev. Charles F. Dole, the speaker of the day, gave a fine address on the highest kind of power.

The diplomas were then presented to the members of the graduating class by Mr. Bradley. The alumni gold medal was also awarded to the graduate that stood highest in the class, by Mr. J. T. Evans. Dr. Frank E. Allard gives three prizes each year to the three fellows that show the most interest in the United States History. They were awarded by Mr. Bradley to Percy Smith, Harold L. Marshall, and Robert W. Gregory. The exercises were concluded by another selection from the band. At five o'clock the guests returned home, accompanied by the graduating class as far as City Point.

FREDERICK W. MARSHALL.

Alligator Pear

Mr. Bradley brought to the first school room a fruit which he said was an alligator pear, brought him by Mr. Adams, from Philadelphia. It is a tropical fruit, although it is sometimes known as a vegetable. The fruit weighs from one to two pounds, and contains a single seed, enclosed by a hard, firm, yellowish-green pulp. The seed is removed and the pulp eaten with vinegar, salt, and pepper, or a French dressing.

This pulp also contains an oil which is used for illuminating purposes, and for making soap. The seed yields a deep, indelible, black stain, employed for marking linen. The Alligator pear tree is an evergreen which grows to be about thirty feet high. It is grown as far north as Los Angeles, but it needs a hotter climate to make the fruit palatable. Most Europeans do not like the taste of the Alligator pear, but once it is acquired they become exceedingly, and sometimes excessively fond of it. The tree bears fruit when five years old.

HERBERT F. M. WATSON.

Covering Books

The office boys cover all the books. The different books we have to cover come from the school rooms, office, library, and chapel. When the covers of the library books get torn or badly soiled, they are sent around to the office where they get re-covered as soon as possible. When the school terms are over, a good share of the school books need covering. All new books are covered. This is done with a heavy gray paper. The hymn books have to be re-covered nearly every year. They are covered with a heavy black paper. Sometimes when a book comes in to be re-covered, the binding is torn and some of the pages are loose. These are glued so they will be in a good condition for the next user.

T. CHAPEL WRIGHT.

Delivering Clothes

Every week after the clothes are washed and ironed, they are taken to the rooms, where they belong. We take the clothes off the reel where they are hung, after they are ironed, and sort the clothes and put them in their right piles. Then they are put in blankets and delivered to their respective rooms.

CLARENCE M. DANIELS.

Fun in the Gymnasium

In the winter time the majority of the fellows are found in the gymnasium in Gardner Hall. There, they spend their play hours doing stunts on the ladder, swinging on the rings, practising on their band instruments, climbing

the rope, and swinging Indian clubs. On the three traveling rings, the fellows play tag. The fellow with the middle ring tries to tag either of the other two fellows and then the one he tags has to be "it." On the ladder are stunts of many kinds, two of which, are to get up over the side hand over hand, and skip three rounds at every swing the whole length of the ladder. On the climbing rope, which is twenty feet long, are two very good stunts to go up hand over hand with kicking your feet and without kicking them. There are not many fellows that can swing the Indian clubs very well but they are learning. There are other sports which the fellows enjoy besides these.

J. HERBERT M. NELSON.

Fishing

The fishing has begun now and quite a number of the fellows go out on Saturdays. For bait, sea worms and clams are used. The best fishing is done on the end of the wharf and that is where most of the fellows go. The fish that are caught are flounders, and sculpins. The flounders are kept and cleaned, and the sculpins are thrown overboard. After the cleaning is done they are brought up to the kitchen where they are cooked and then sent into the dining room for the fellows who caught them.

JAMES R. GREGORY.

Sampling Grain

In the second school room, there are ten bottles of sample grain. I weighed them and found that the linseed meal weighed the most, buckwheat next, and corn bran, the least. The different states legally decide the number of pounds to a bushel of the different grains. At present, the general reckoning is:—oats, thirty-two pounds, wheat, sixty pounds, and rye, fifty-six pounds to a bushel. This seems very interesting to me because I am interested in everything about a farm.

GEORGE M. HOLMES.

The Monkey

We have near the house, a monkey named "Whitey." She is in a cage. Mr. Mead and I made a trapeze for her to swing on but she did not seem to appreciate it so Mr. Mead made a

rope ladder and I helped him to put it up. She uses it quite often. I was going into the cage one noon, to feed her and clean it out, and she jumped on my back, then up to the top of the ladder and began shaking it until she hit me in the back of the head. After I got through I stepped out and filled her dish with water and she stepped up and let me smooth her and looked up in my face as if to say "I'm sorry." She then jumped up the ladder, after I shut the door, and I said, "down," just to see what she would do, and down she came to the door. All the boys like to see her go through these actions, but it is hard to get her to when so many are around.

GORDON G. MACINTIRE.

Testing Seeds

After last year's planting we had some vegetable seeds left. Some seeds die when they get old. Mr. Kibby took a hundred of each kind of seeds and placed them in between two pieces of cotton flannel, then dampened the cloth and put them into dishes, each with another dish on top so as to make it warm and damp inside of the dish. Then the dishes were put into a window box in the school room. If the seeds are good they will sprout. If enough of these seeds are good we will not have to have to buy so many next spring.

N. HAROLD SILVER.

Postal Cards

Lots of the fellows collect postal cards and keep them in albums. Some fellows have quite a number. I am saving postal cards and have about one hundred and ninety. I have some from different places such as Mexico, California, Arizona, and other interesting places. Mr. Bradley sent the boys postals when he was abroad and also Mr. Humphreys gave us each a postal card. Some were of Italy, and others of Africa. On Christmas and the Fourth of July many of the fellows have postals appropriate to the day. Each year brings up our collection so that now and then we have to get new albums. Ralph Whitemore has the largest collection of any fellow in the School. It consists of about five hundred.

WILLIAM W. FOSTER.

Alumni

C. ARCHIE GRAVES, '07, now in Dorset, Vermont, writes from his home, with Mr. C. B. Gilbert. Not only on the farm but in the church he has made a place for himself, taking part in the meetings and leading them when necessary.

FOSTER HOYE, '07, writes from Watertown, New York, that he is a chauffeur and well and happy. His employer was so well pleased with his work that he engaged him for the winter. He subscribes for the Beacon, because next to seeing Thompson's Island is hearing from it.

Trees of Our Island

We have many varieties of trees on our Island. The "Old Elm" is the oldest and largest. It is situated between Gardner Hall and the main building. In front of the house are two large acacia trees. On one side of the playgrounds are two rows of trees some of which are maple. On the northwest side of the main building we have a grove comprised mostly of pine, oak and maple. At the south end of the Island are Lyman Grove, Oak Knoll, and Whaleback. Lyman Grove is mostly of oaks and larches. Oak Knoll has oak trees from which it gets its name. On Whaleback there are spruce and oak trees. At the north end there is Bowditch Grove of oak, maple, and spruce trees. At the extreme north end, there is a grove of Austrian pine and white birches. In the orchard we have apple, pear, and cherry trees.

RALPH A. WHITEMORE.

Ironing Napkins

One afternoon I had to iron napkins. It was a special "Visiting Day," and ever so many people come through the laundry. I had my picture taken as I was working.

WALTER R. HORSMAN.

Putting in Rich Soil

One afternoon Mr. McLeod had a few boys shovel the gravel from around the compost shed to make ready for planting shrubbery. The boys loaded the teams with gravel, then the driver took it over to the south end bringing back a load of loam. The gravel was taken out about two feet deep and a rake

handle's length wide. When the loam was put in, Mr. Kibby went over to the nursery and selected some shrubs. The largest ones were put in the background and the smallest ones in the front and on the ends. After they were planted, a boy got the water barrel and a bucket, and watered the shrubs, allowing about a bucket full to three shrubs.

EDWARD H. DEANE.

Sewing

Of late, extra work has been brought into the sewing room, such as flags, curtains, and other things. The ends of the flags were torn and had to be mended. If there was a tear in the stripe, it had to be repaired up as far as the tear went. Then the instructor in charge put a new piece in. There was also a Union Jack and a pennant to be mended. All around the stars of the Union Jack the cloth was thin and torn, so they were taken off and replaced by a new and better piece. Then the stars were sewed on again. The end of the steamer's pennant was torn. This had to come to an exact point so the boys did not help mend it. When the sheets are torn too much they are thrown away. These of course have to be replaced. The sheets and pillow cases are hemmed by the sewing room boys. I like the work quite well.

LELAND B. WATSON

The Pictures in Our School Room

The pictures in our school room are very pretty. There are about fifteen in all. One of the pictures represents "The Village Blacksmith." In it one may see the blacksmith, working at the forge, and the school children, looking in at the door. Another, represents "The Childrens' Hour." In this, there are three little girls coming down the broad stairs, and there is a large clock in the back. Another, is "The Gleaners," which is Millet's masterpiece. In this, three peasants are picking up the remaining sheaves of wheat. In the distance there is the large wagon, waiting for the grain. Another, is "George Washington," by Copley, an early American painter, which we all like very much. Still another, is of the Matterhorn, in the Alps in Europe. There are also other very good pictures but these especially interest us.

GEORGE A. MATTHEWS.



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Fourth of July

Fourth of July is one of our most interesting days of the year and is looked forward to by every fellow. On the night before the fellows assembled around the Old Elm. Mr. Bradley read the names of the races, one by one, and the fellows who wished to enter a race had their names put down.

After this was done we went to bed anxious for the night to pass. At sunrise most every boy was awakened by the sound of the bugle and the noise of the cannon. At half past six we had breakfast.

At seven o'clock the necessary work was done and at eight o'clock we went to the assembly hall and each fellow was given five bunches of fire-crackers, a piece of punk, and a package of torpedoes.

About nine o'clock we were ready for the cross country run. Mr. Bradley started the fellows off. All the rest of the fellows were anxious to see who had the lead. Some went up in the gymnasium to watch them. In a little while some one told us that Clifton Wright was ahead when they passed the farm house, but as they approached nearer Robert Gregory was about twenty yards ahead and he won. The blind race was a good one because it caused lots of laughing. The fellows in it were told to get their towels and have some one tie them over their eyes. They were then told the course to take, and at a given signal, started off. Some of them ran into trees, others ran into the potato piece, and a few ran straight for the goal. Another funny race was the obstacle race. The fellows that were in this had to go through the rounds of a ladder, through a barrel top of a bench, under a bench, then run down to a bench

that had mugs on it, with corn in them. They had to take off their shoes and stockings, turn the latter wrong side out, put them on again, then count the corn in the mugs and put the amount and his name on a tag on the mug, then run back to the starting point.

At eleven-thirty we had dinner. At twelve o'clock the salute was fired. It was raining at two o'clock p. m. so we had to postpone the races on the beach road until it stopped. After it stopped we were given a bag of "Dr. Bancroft's double-jointed, California fresh roasted peanuts." After the peanuts were passed around we went to the wharf to watch the swimming races. They were, follow the leader, the obstacle race, and the two swimming races. We then went over to the beach to watch the races there. Some of the best and funniest ones were the three-legged, wheelbarrow, and barrel races.

After the races were all over we went to the house and at five-thirty we had supper. At seven twenty-four came flag lowering and salute. Then came the tug of war that was between the odds and evens. The evens won. At eight o'clock the fire-works were started, and enjoyed by every one. By nine o'clock we were ready for the fire-ball battle, or Mexican Insurrection as it was called. This looked very pretty. Every fellow tried catching a blazing ball of wicking soaked with turpentine. They threw them as far and as high as they could. After the fire-ball battle Mr. Bradley lit some red torches and stuck them in the ground around the main building, and we went up to assembly hall and returned the fire-crackers, or punk that we had not used. After this we went to bed rather tired, but feeling that we had spent a glorious fourth.

STEPHEN EATON.

Wash Room

I have been assigned as morning wash room boy. It is my duty to keep the wash room clean and to shine the brass. I open the wash room cupboard in the morning and give the boys the things they need to work with. Then I go to my work. For the last few days I have had some one to help me. The towels are changed twice a week. On bath night I get out the soap and put the brushes on the floor.

ROYAL R. ELLISON.

Our Sailing

Visiting day afternoon Mr. Bradley asked some of the fellows if they wanted to go for a sail. I guess we did! Some of the boys went down and got the "Winslow" ready. She is an eighteen foot knockabout. We sailed from our Island across to the South Boston Yacht Club where we made a short stop. From there we sailed in back of the Life Saving Station and past the Gasoline boat. Then we headed for our Island. It was a cool trip and we all enjoyed it.

FRANK H. MACHON.

Squash

In preparing summer squash for dinner, I first wash them, and then cut them in slices and peel off the skin. After that I put a pail of water in the boiler with the squash and put them on the stove and let them boil until they are soft and mushy. They are then strained, that is, all the water is strained out and then salt, pepper, and butter added to flavor them. They are then taken to the boys' dining room ready for dinner.

GORDON G. MACINTIRE.

Awarding Prizes

At the end of every six months conduct prizes are awarded. Mr. Francis Shaw, one of the Managers of the School, gives fifty dollars annually to be distributed to the ten boys who stand highest in their grade, and receive the least number of marks. These prizes are called the Shaw Cash Prizes.

The Temple Consolation Prizes are given by Mr. Alfred Bowditch, in memory of the late Mr. Temple, a former Manager of the School. These prizes are books, and are given to the

next five fellows who stand highest in grade. Honorable mention is for the next five fellows that are highest in grade.

These prizes were awarded by Mr. Bradley on the fourth visiting day. Also the Good Citizenship prizes were awarded, which are given by Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Willis, to the four fellows who show the most interest in Cottage Row, and do their duty best, either as office holders or citizens.

The fellows who received the prizes are as follows:—

SHAW CASH PRIZES

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 John F. Nelson | 6 Joseph Kalberg |
| 2 Herbert M. Nelson | 7 Roy R. Matthews |
| 3 Frank H. Machon | 8 Alfred Neumann |
| 4 James Clifford | 9 Thomas Carnes |
| 5 Harold N. Silver | 10 A. Bennett Cooke |

TEMPLE CONSOLATION PRIZES

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 A. Allan Eaton | 3 Ralph H. Marshall |
| 2 Laurence C. Silver | 4 Herbert H. Kenney |
| | 5 Percy Smith |

HONORABLE MENTION

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 John O. Enright | 3 Harlan Stevens |
| 2 Clarence S. Nelson | 4 Alfred W. Jacobs |
| | 5 Herbert F. M. Watson |

GOOD CITIZENSHIP PRIZES

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 James Clifford | 3 Laurence C. Silver |
| 2 Stephen Eaton | 4 Harold N. Silver |

CLARENCE S. NELSON.

The Fourth Visiting Day

July twenty-ninth dawned eventually, much to the joy of many boys who expected to see their friends on that day. At seven o'clock I went to my place of work in the sewing room, and started to work washing, wiping, and shining the lamp chimneys, while Frederick Barton filled and cleaned the lamps. After all were done, I went and told Paul Gardner that his lamps were ready and he came and got them and put them in their places. Soon the bell rang for us to stop work and change our clothes, and assemble. When all was ready, we filed down to the wharf with the band in the lead. When the guests

arrived, we all assembled on the front lawn where the band played a few pieces, and then Mr. Bradley awarded the Conduct, and Good Citizenship prizes. The Conduct prizes are given by Manager Francis Shaw, and Mr. Bowdich, who continues it in memory of the late Mr. Temple, a former Manager of the School. The Good Citizenship prizes are given by Mr. and Mrs. Willis. The boys were then dismissed and all had a pleasant time until half past twelve, when the boat came and carried off our friends, and then every boy looked sad until we went in swimming, then the water washed the sad look away.

EDWARD M. BICKFORD.

A Pig Pen

The last of July Mr. Kibby and four fellows went to the woodpile and got stakes and boards and had them carried over to the field near the celery piece. Then we staked out a square by first driving the corner stakes and putting in others between them. Then we nailed on boards. In the northwest corner we made a shelter for the small pigs. When this was done we took the pigs by their hind legs and handed them to a boy to put in the wagon. They were then driven to their new home. There are nineteen of these small pigs. They are mostly Berkshires, a few being Chester white.

HERBERT A. SOUTHER.

Tomatoes

The tomato plants were started in the hot bed about five weeks before they were transplanted into the field in rows five feet apart, and opposite each other. The cultivating of the tomatoes is done every week to keep the weeds down, and also to let the moisture get at the roots better. Hoeing and weeding is done to prevent the weeds from getting the start of the plant, and so take the nitrogen from the plant.

TERRANCE L. PARKER.

Launching a Rowboat

Our rowboats are kept on the wharf under wooden covers. When a boat is going to be used for any purpose this cover is lifted up and the boat pulled out. The boat is then carried over to a derrick which stands on one edge of

the wharf. A piece of rope called a sling, or bridle, with a hook on each end and a ring in the middle is now taken. The hooks on the ends of the sling are fastened on to two rings in the boat, one in the bow and the other in the stern. The ring in the middle is hooked on to the derrick rope. One fellow stands by the boat to guide it while the other fellow hoists the boat high enough to clear the railing. The derrick is then turned around so that the boat can be lowered into the water without hitting anything. Then the boat is lowered, the ropes put away, the oars, oarlocks, rudder and tiller put in place, and the boat is ready for use.

CLARENCE M. DANIELS.

Picking Berries

One morning on the farm, Mr. McLeod, Harold Jacobs, and I picked berries. We got two crates and some boxes from the storage barn and carried them over to the berry bushes. First, we picked the large red gooseberries about as large as strawberries. Of these we picked seven and one-half quarts. We then picked ten quarts of yellow ones of the same size. The rest of the gooseberries were small and green, although they were just as sweet. Next we picked blackberries and raspberries, but there were not many of these. By noon we had picked about fifty quarts of gooseberries, four quarts of raspberries, and two quarts of blackberries.

GEORGE J. BALCH.

After a Rain Storm

Besides the good which a rain storm does, it also makes a lot of work for us. During a rain storm large gullies are washed out of the avenues and around the house. After the storm is over these have to be filled. Generally the work is given to the larger fellows to do before school. Three or four are sent to get clay and gravel from the beach. The clay when dug is wheeled to the gullies and dumped, then it is tamped in. Gravel is then sifted and spread over the clay, and it is raked off smooth with the ground around it. Rain makes the weeds grow faster than the plants, and this keeps the farm squads busy, also, getting ahead of them.

FREDERICK J. WILSON.

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The value of a technical education cannot be over-estimated, as is evidenced by the many training schools, and the immense amount of money being constantly expended for the maintenance of such. A special training and an adaptness to readily apply one's self to the op-

portunities constantly arising is an open roadstead to success.

A willing disposition and an alertness to execute a given trust is quite an important factor in the commercial world, which must not be overlooked on the part of one who aspires to reach the topmost rung in his particular line of work or occupation.

Impatience is often a handicap for many who desire to step into a "soft thing," as it were, right from the commencement, but it has been found that it takes a good, hard, practical demonstration of one's fitness to secure the coveted place, and then it is that what appears to be the real, hard work is only just commencing.

To successfully discharge the duties in an executive position one must have fully mastered all the details of his business from the very commencement, always being on the alert to correct, or improve any error, or improper method of construction, or process of manufacture.

In performing the duties of a position, no matter in what capacity, the aim should always be to so improve it that there would be no possible barrier to promotion. Rather seek additional responsibilities than to shirk or dodge what you are already obligated to do.

There has been no time in the history of these United States, when there has been a better opportunity to prepare one's self to properly combat the constantly arising necessities of a thoroughly all-around knowledge of practical mechanics, generally applied, and the ability to properly apply this same knowledge, it being thoroughly essential to know what relation one trade or craft bears to another, as will be found by comparison, or by giving a brief review to experiences.

Ambition should always be the watchword,

and to satisfy this ambition it is absolutely necessary to be ever watchful of what is going on around you, always alert to learn something that will prove of great value to you in the future, there being a great many opportunities constantly presenting themselves in a variety of forms, which require only a slight observation, and no more exertion than carefully storing away in the memory that which will ultimately be beneficial.

To be successful in a chosen profession, or calling, one must become a part of the work itself, so to speak, and in this way become a master workman, or a specialist.

A constant, conscientious effort, and a vigorous determination to succeed, are the two most important characteristics appurtenant to a successful career.

Notes

July 2. Finished repairs on rowboat "Standish."

July 3. First string beans.
Painted fence by Highland road.

July 4. Usual celebration.

July 7. Stanley B. Tisdale entered the school.

July 9. Some of the boys visited scene of East Boston fire.

Steamer "Pilgrim" took fire about the boiler sheathing.

July 10. Took the "Pilgrim" to Lawley's for repairing fire damage, and a general overhauling.

July 11. Finished haying.

July 13. John F. Nelson left the School to work for S. H. Couch & Co., Boston.

July 15. Third visiting day, 240 present.
A new bull added to the herd.

Room 7 painted and varnished.

July 16. School began.

First ripe tomatoes.

Albert Leslie Allyn entered the School.

Franklin Stanley Keehlwetter and Frank Elmer Richards returned to their mothers.

Herbert Fenn Watson and Leland Ballard

Watson left the School to live with their mother.

July 20. Picked first cucumbers and squashes.

July 21. Transplanted late cabbages.

July 23. Painted new plastering in hall and dormitories.

July 27. Beached the north side landing float for cleaning and repairs.

July 28. Several boys spent the day at Nantasket.

Carl Dewey Philip Hynes and James Arthur Peak entered the School.

July 29. Planted corn for fodder.

Fourth visiting day, 186 present.

Shaw Conduct Prizes, and Willis Good Citizenship Prizes given out.

July 31. First green corn of the season.

Graduate Andrew W. Dean visited the School.

July Meteorology

Maximum temperature, 96° on the 12th.

Minimum temperature, 54° on the 18th.

Mean temperature for the month, 72.7°.

Total precipitation, 3.01 inches.

Greatest precipitation in 24 hours, 1.21 inches on the 22nd.

9 days with .01 or more inches precipitation, 10 clear days, 20 partly cloudy, and 1 cloudy day.

Total number of hours sunshine, 256 and 20 minutes.

Six thunder showers during the month.

The Farm and Trades School Bank

Cash on hand July 1, 1908	\$573.89
Deposited during the month	105.07
	<hr/> \$678.96
Withdrawn during the month	26.13
Cash on hand August 1, 1908	<hr/> \$652.83

The Elk Pleasure Association

The Elk Pleasure Association is a club that was organized by the boys, in the month of September, 1900. It began in this way. A lot of fellows congregated in one of the cottages one day, and they all contributed some of the dainties that they had received on visiting day, and took them to this cottage, called the Elk, and

had a great time. Each fellow received a share of the food contributed. They then talked and sang, and one of the fellows suggested that they should organize a club, which they did, and called it the "Elk Pleasure Association," in honor of the cottage which stood so long, and in which they had had so many good times. The following night, after this plan had been suggested, a notice was put up on the bulletin board, inviting the boys who wished to join the club to write out applications and hand them in to any of the originators of this plan. Almost immediately a number of applications were sent in. There are now about forty-three members in the club. After they had a sufficient number a meeting was held to elect officers, a captain, lieutenants, and sergeants. These officers command, preserve order, and conduct the affairs of the club. They then voted for a constitution to govern the club. The members are expected to live up to these rules or be fined a certain amount of money. Then dues were collected every term, which is three months for five cents. The E. P. A. was not satisfied with this, they wanted to still improve the club, so they organized a company to drill and they had wooden guns made for their use. After they practised drilling they had Memorial exercises over at the cemetery on Memorial Sunday. In the winter the club had to improve their time some way, so they organized a band and gave dances and in this way provided much pleasure for the instructors as well as the fellows. Every year the E. P. A. has a banquet to honor the birth of the club.

PAUL H. GARDNER.

Learning to Dive

The first dives a fellow takes when learning, he most always lands on his stomach and makes it all red and smart. Also the first ones are deep, and he thinks he is never going to come up to the top. But just as he needs a breath and thinks he's on the bottom he breathes and finds himself in free air. After a few days or so he can dive pretty well. Some of the boys take backward, running, and other dives. I like to dive off the spring board, or from the wharf.

FREDERICK J. BARTON.

Picking Beans

One Thursday a number of the fellows went back of the farm house to pick string beans with Mr. Kibby. We were told to pick all the big ones and picked all the afternoon getting ten bushels and a half.

LAWRENCE M. COBB.

Sunday Refreshments

The Sundays during vacation Mr. Bradley sent either something good to eat or drink out to the play grounds for the fellows. One Sunday a large boiler of ginger pop was made and set out on a bench. One fellow served it out, and we each had all we wanted. It was a hot day and the pop tasted good. Another Sunday a bottle of lime juice was given to the owners of each cottage. The best of all, though, was the treat a few Sundays ago. Three boxes were seen coming out. There was a box of ginger ale, a box of birch beer, and a box of cookies. Each fellow had two cookies and a bottle of ginger ale, or a bottle of birch beer, whichever he chose. The refreshments were enjoyed by all.

THEODORE M. FULLER.

The "Mary Chilton"

The boat which we have been using the most, lately, is the "Mary Chilton." It has a crew of ten fellows and is the largest of our rowboats. The boat usually makes a trip in the morning and in the afternoon. There are five fellows who row on the starboard side and four on the port, and the coxswain. This boat has two life preservers, two boat hooks, and a bow and stern line. As we start out the orders are:—"shove off forward," "out oars," or "up oars," and "let fall," "starboard give way," or "port give way," "give way together." When we are making a landing the orders are:—"way enough," "bows out," "oars out," "stow oars," "fend off."

JAMES R. GREGORY.

Washing Bread Tins

Every little while I have to wash the bread tins as they get quite dirty, and I put them in a boiler with some soft soap and boil them about an hour. Then I scrub them and put them where it is hot and let them dry. There are eighty-six tins in all.

HAROLD L. MARSHALL.

Measuring Rooms

One day, I went with Mr. Miller, the instructor in printing, to measure the rooms in Gardner Hall and the other buildings. We first measured the printing office, then the shop, and the gymnasium. We measured their length, breadth, and height. We then went to the assembly room, wash room, chapel, reading room, kitchen, bakery, laundry, dining room, ladder and hose houses, the barn, and boat house, and measured them in the same way. We measured the rooms because we are printing some cards with the measurements on them. These are posted near the doors so that the fellows may know the length, breadth, and height of each room, and the buildings, and learn to judge such things.

EARLE C. MARSHALL.

Sports in the Water

One of the sports that the fellows like best of all is swimming. When we undress some of the fellows see who can get undressed first and get out to the float before anybody else gets out there. Some take a running dive and see how far into the water they can go. Some of the fellows dive off the spring board and others dive down and try to find clam shells to bring up with them, and see how far they can swim under water. Five or six of the fellows can swim under water and come up through the round life preserver. Some of the boat crew fellows get on oil skins and dive and swim with them on. The fellows that cannot swim stay in near the shore. There is always a boat with two fellows in it around where we're swimming, and two instructors on shore to aid anybody who might be in need. Mr. Bradley often tells us not to make believe we are in distress because sometime when we are really in need of help they will think we are fooling and then we might be drowned. A few weeks ago Mr. Bradley had two old boats that came on the beach and he let the fellows that could swim have one out in the deep water, and the other one he let the fellows that could not swim have in shallow water. A lot of the fellows that can swim got the boat out in deep water and had lots of fun with it. Some

of our best swimmers are, Harold Marshall, Harold Silver, Thomas Carnes, Robert Gregory, Leonard Hayden, and Fred Wilson.

ALFRED W. JACOBS.

Trip to East Boston

One day in vacation a number of the boys went to see the fire over at East Boston. The Cunard docks were all burnt, with some others. While we were there we saw some fire boats and engines. On our way back we went near a barge and the men invited us on it. We made fast to it and waited until a diver came up. When he came to the top he looked like a big bear because his rubber suit was blown up with air. He had on a helmet made of brass, a pair of canvas overalls, and mittens, also weights on both of his shoes. He stayed down quite a while. We also saw other interesting things on our way home.

LAURENCE C. SILVER.

Haying

We do our haying during the months of June and July. The hay is cut with a mowing machine. When the machine cannot cut around trees a scythe is used. The grass is left out until dry and then when it is ready a horse rake is sent out to rake it up. Then we get our hay wagon and load on the hay. Each time we get a load it is taken up to our scales and weighed, after which it is put in the barn for use. We have our first crop all done and hope to have a second crop.

ROBERT W. GREGORY.

Screening Gravel

One morning, Mr. Mead sent four other fellows, and myself, to screen gravel on the beach north of the boat house. We took the sand and the fine gravel screens from the storage barn and set them up where we were going to work. We first put the gravel on the sand screen to get all of the sand out. When we had a good sized pile of gravel we put it on the gravel screen. All of the fine gravel that went through we put into a barrel to be used on the avenues and walks. The coarser gravel we threw to one side.

PRESCOTT B. MERRIFIELD.

Alumni

JOHN J. HENRY, '50, died July 11, 1908, in Quincy, Mass., of heart disease. He was ill but a short time, although much run down and in need of rest, which in his devotion to business he thought he could not take. Mr. Henry was Secretary of the Real Estate Exchange, 16 State Street, and had been in the real estate and auctioneer business for many years. His business reputation was A1 with many acquaintances. Socially he enjoyed a large circle of friends. He was a Mason and a member of the Alumni Association. His picture is shown in the last BEACON. He is sitting on the ground in front of Mrs. Henry, with his head tipped back a bit. Mr. Henry was a good speaker and was to address the boys here on the Sunday which followed his death. His home life was ideal. He leaves a widow and a married son who was graduated from Harvard, and from the Andover Theological School, and is now preaching in Tyngsboro where Mrs. Henry will soon make her home.

WILLIAM BIRD WINTERS, '91, died July 24, 1908, after two years of sickness, the last month of which he was very ill. Since last April William had been most kindly cared for by Mrs. C. S. Tuckerman at her home in Ipswich. Probably William was more widely known than any other boy of his class; he had many good qualities and will be kindly remembered especially by those who knew him best. His quick impulsive nature and high temper developed nervous troubles which finally took him away.

SILAS SNOW, '94, is engaged to Miss Francis Clary of Williamburg, Mass., who was graduated from Smith College this year. Silas is private secretary to Mr. Luddin, 221 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOWARD BOYNTON ELLIS, '99, is the proud father of a boy born July 5th, named Howard Boynton Ellis, Jr.

Swimming Float

The first of the season Mr. Dix asked the boys how many would volunteer to build a swimming float. A large number of boys

volunteered. So the next day a number of the boys went to the beach with Mr. Dix who instructed them what to do. A large log was cut in two. When this was done holes were bored in the two halves so as to fit cross pieces on. It was then boarded up. He then asked us if we wanted a spring board, all saying, "yes!" After that was put in, the float was completed. Then it was anchored out in the water near the stone wharf.

EDWARD H. DEANE.

Watering Cabbage

One afternoon it was my work, with two other fellows, to water the cabbages over by the compost shed. The water was taken from the barn, in a barrel on wheels. We dipped our sprinklers in the barrel and got the water out that way. The ground was very dry so it took all the afternoon to water the cabbages. We used about seven barrels of water.

ALLEN BENNETT COOKE.

Cowboy's Work

The cowboy's work is to drive the cows to the south end of the Island where there is a cow pasture. When he is not busy keeping the cows out of the marshy ground he picks up waste matter, such as paper, sticks, and stones. The cows are out of doors about ten hours every day.

SPENCER S. PROFIT.

Watering Trees

As there has not been much rain lately, some of the smaller trees have withered. One day, before school, another fellow and I were detailed to water them. There were a number of small maple trees and two small Colorado blue spruces which had to be watered. We put about eight pails of water on the spruces, and two or three pails full on each of the small maple trees.

RALPH H. MARSHALL.

Changing Work

The morning fellows went up to the chapel recently to have their work changed. Mr. Bradley came in and told them the place where they were to work. Then the afternoon fellows came in later to have their work changed also. Most of the fellows like the kind of work they do.

HAROLD Y. JACOBS.



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The Flag Staff

One of the prominent things on our Island is the flag staff. It is 85 feet high. The first flag staff which we have any record of was a small one, erected on the Island, June 15, 1853. This held the flag for nine years, until April 16, 1862. Then we had one which bore the stars and stripes through a long and terrible Civil War. This one was replaced by a larger and stronger staff deeply imbedded, and strongly braced, which stood through storm and wind, until April 19, 1897, when the topmast broke about half-way down and the flag and all fell to the ground. The flag staff was without a topmast for a short time until a new one was put in place. This flag staff stood for a few months with the new topmast but the lower portion was weather worn and decayed. On December 1, 1897, a new one was towed from East Boston, and on December 5, 1897, the Thomas G. Stevenson Post, 26, G. A. R., of Roxbury, Mass., presented it to the School. It was made by the Boston Spar Company.

The School was given a holiday and at ten o'clock in the morning the staff was raised. On Saturday, December 15th, 1897, the Nelson A. Miles Camp, Sons of Veterans, and the Woman's Relief Corps, came to the Island and formally presented the staff to the Farm School. It was then put into place. The flag presented by the General Nelson A. Miles Camp, Sons of Veterans, was then hoisted. In the spring, 1899, Mr. Bradley added a gaff, out of sympathy for the sailors who pass our home. This made the staff complete. Every year at Thanksgiving time the gaff is taken down and housed for the winter. The topmast is lowered half-way down to keep it

from being injured by the winter storms. About the 19th of April I had to help get these parts into place for the summer. When all of the lines were arranged the gaff was hoisted.

JOHN O. ENRIGHT.

Cleaning up the Storage Barn

Every day it is my work to clean up the storage barn. I pack up the bushel boxes, then I clean the farm tools, such as the cultivators and plows. Then I sweep the floor. After that I pack up the tools and do other little jobs that I see need to be done.

ALLEN B. COOKE.

Picking Vegetables

One morning, six of us farm fellows under the charge of two instructors, picked vegetables. We all took half-bushel baskets and bushel boxes over to the vegetable gardens. The vegetables we picked, were lettuce, beans, cucumbers, sweet corn and squashes. The lettuce was rather old so we had to pick out the small and tender heads. We picked one bushel of lettuce. We next picked beets. We also picked only the smallest beets for pickles. The large ones are for later use. We pull these out of the ground and break the tops off about two inches above the beet. This is done to keep them fresh. We picked one-half bushel of these. There were three kinds of cucumbers we picked—Early Clusters, Boston Picklings, and White Spines. The Early Clusters are small, round cucumbers, and they are ripe before the rest. The Boston Picklings, and White Spines are large, long cucumbers. After the largest of these were picked the small ones were picked for pickles. The middle-size cucumbers were picked next for salting. Next were picked two kinds of summer squash, the long green ones,

and the round white squash. We next picked the last of the string beans, and the first bushel of sweet corn. After each vegetable or fruit is picked, a card is made out by the instructor in charge, telling the hour of picking, the name and quantity. It is then carried to the kitchen. In all we picked the following:—one bushel of lettuce, one-half bushel of beets, three and one-half bushels of cucumbers, two bushels of squash, one bushel of sweet corn, and one-half bushel of beans.

GEORGE J. BALCH.

Shoveling Coal

For three afternoons I had to work in the coal. The first afternoon it wasn't very hard, as it was just shoveling back the coal as the team dumped it through. This was in the stock barn basement. The second afternoon was much the same, but the third afternoon we had to get down on our knees and shovel away the coal from the trap so as to make room for the other loads. When we came up we looked as black as the coal itself.

EDRIC B. BLAKEMORE.

Straightening the Plank Walk

Between the main building and Gardner Hall there is a plank walk. Mr. Mead noticed that it was not straight nor level, so he told another fellow and myself to make it so. We got a large hammer and some blocks and set to work. We moved the planks so that the walk was straight, but in straightening it we pushed some of the blocks out of place that keep it level. We put these back in place but there were not enough so we got some more blocks and put them on the low side, and where they were needed.

ALFRED W. JACOBS.

Wood Working

The boys like to make things to give to their friends. Most of the work given away is wood-work. The boys make glove and jewelry boxes, paper knives, pen trays, picture frames, napkin rings, thermometer holders, key boards, and numerous other articles. Each boy in making a box, or anything, uses the wood which he thinks will look best. If he is going to inlay he chooses wood which will look good against

his background. If he is going to carve he takes some wood that in his judgement is best for carving. The two chief woods most always used in boxes are cherry and gum wood. If a boy is making a bow he generally uses either ash, oak, or hickory. His arrows are usually made of quarter inch dowels. If he is making a boat he uses mostly soft pine. A pen tray is generally made of cherry. A paper knife can be made from almost any kind of wood. Maple is the most durable and hardest. Some of the fellows prefer cherry, mahogany, black walnut, or gum wood, for their paper knives. The different kinds of wood we keep on hand for any purpose for which it might be used are—oak, hickory, ash, cherry, mahogany, maple, cypress, hard, soft, and white pine, spruce, and a small amount of ebony for inlaying.

CLARENCE M. DANIELS.

Swimming

All boys like swimming. Every day, one-half hour after dinner or supper, the whistle blows to line up. We line up according to size, the two largest fellows at the head of the line and the smaller fellows at the end. We line up by twos and march down the rear avenue to the swimming beach and the boys who are in the right grade can go in. We have a half-hour to swim. I like the sport very much.

CHARLES E. MORSE.

Washing Stanchions

One rainy day Mr. MacLeod had the farm boys wash the cows' stanchions. We had scrapers, scrub-brushes, rags, and a pail of water. We were all the afternoon washing them.

JAMES A. PEAK.

Beach Materials and Their Uses

There is much material that is useful to this Island that the beach gives us, such as the sea-weed that washes in upon the shore. It is used as bedding for the pigs, and for the covering up of plants that need protection during the winter. There is the drift-wood that is washed ashore, and gives us, after it is sawed and chopped, our supply of wood. Clay is another very useful material that we use a large amount of. When it rains, gullies are washed out, and

clay is used filling them in. Over this clay is spread gravel which is also obtained from the beach. When gravel is screened for this purpose, some of the sand is kept and used for the winter time when it is icy. Another use for sand is mixing cement and mortar. On the northern end of the Island there are many stones which are used for the dikes and other similar places. When the fellows want to go fishing they first go to the beach to dig sea-worms. This is another way which the beach helps us, and we are all thankful for its materials.

TERRANCE L. PARKER.

My Melons

One visiting day when my father came down to visit me he brought me some musk melon seeds which he had got at Petticoat Lane, London, when he was there. I got permission from Mr. Bradley to plant them. After they were planted and began to grow, I would weed them occasionally. Now, I have about seven vines with blossoms on them, and melons too. When they are ripe they are yellow. I expect to have them for my table when they are ripe.

THEODORE M. FULLER.

Work on the Farm

One day Mr. MacLeod got hoes and gave them to a number of farm fellows. Then he told us to go to the shrubbery over by the farm house and to hoe around the cherry and plum trees. Around each tree we dug out the weeds. This loosened the soil so that water could sink in and moisten the roots of the trees. After that we weeded the raspberries, and the asparagus bed. When we got that done some of the fellows went with Mr. MacLeod to pick raspberries until the bell rang. That was the last of that afternoon's work.

LEVI N. TRASK.

Printing Pictures

On a recent visiting day my friends brought me a package of solio paper for printing pictures. There are two dozen sheets in one package. The size of the solio paper is four inches one way, and five inches the other way. I borrowed John Enright's printing frame which is made of wood and glass, and is the same size as the solio

paper. I also borrowed some negatives from some of the boys and I had some of my own. I went out on the play ground and sat down in the shade of the trees and took two negatives which I wanted to print. I put the shiney side down to the glass and put the solio paper in the same way, and then I put the back on. After doing this I took it out in the sun and held the side with the glass up for the sun to shine on in order to have the negative print on the solio paper. When the solio paper turned the proper color I took out the back of the printing frame and then the solio paper, and put it in a book as soon as I could because it will turn red if it is held to the sun too long. I had one of the other boys tone them for me.

ALONZO B. JAMES.

Baking Beans

The first thing I do in baking beans is to put twenty quarts of beans in the water to swell and take part of the beany taste away. I leave them there over night, then I change the water they are in, and put them on the stove to par-boil. This happens generally on Friday mornings. When they have boiled long enough I drain the water off and put the beans into six bean pots. I put in each pot one-fourth of a cup of salt, one cup of sugar, a piece of salt pork, and fill the pots up with water, then I put them in the brick oven. About noon-time I fill the pots with water. At five o'clock in the afternoon I take them out of the oven and again fill them with water. On Saturday morning I put them in the oven again, and by noon-time they are generally baked and ready to eat.

HAROLD L. MARSHALL.

Filling in the Beach Road

Recently, some other boys and I filled in the beach road. There were three teams hauling dirt from the cellar of the new building. We filled in about half of the road between the storage barn and the compost shed. The rest of the fellows loaded the carts and they kept us busy leveling it and raking off the stones. It was quite warm and the perspiration stood out on our faces. Mr. Kibby was in charge, and he helped us rake.

LEROY B. HUEY.

Thompson's Island Beacon

Published Monthly by

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor

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DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

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The warm days are going, the winds are blowing more briskly, and making the leaves dance. Red and gold, the maples gleam on the mountain sides in the northern country and the barns are being prepared for the harvest.

What a joy it is to know that the work has

been well done, to know that there is plenty now and enough stored away for the winter.

The spring planting and summer labor have borne fruit. Some of the crops are better than others. Some were injured by too little rain, some were planted in poor soil, some were merely experiments. Some of the seeds were better than others; some were crowded, so that they could not send their roots out far enough to get sufficient nourishment.

Some of the seeds that were planted were devoured by rats or crows; some had less ability to withstand the cold, heat, and winds, yet each one was made to grow, each one had within it that wonderful germ of life that time cannot kill, that principle mystery, before the wonder of which the greatest scholars are dumb. They cannot explain it. Seeds have been taken from Egyptian tombs—(the wisest men have said that they were 2000 years old) planted, and have grown and borne grain. This seems like a miracle and it is. Every time a boy plants a seed in the ground, a miracle is to be unfolded before his eyes. That wonderful seed-life is to coax from the earth, food and drink, to select properties in the soil that will nourish it. It eats and drinks until the seed-coat is too small, then it pushes it aside, or up, and takes hold of the ground by means of its wonderful plant fingers, or roots. When it pushes up higher into the world it finds altogether different conditions—air, water, sun, bugs, worms, friends and foes. It needs more air and moisture and sends out leaves, to absorb them from the atmosphere.

After a while something very wonderful happens, a bud appears, which develops into a flower, with sepals and petals, and a pistil and stamens, and filaments, and anthers.

We have seen the marvels of Divine In-

telligence, first life, then obedience to the law, then growth and perfection.

Man is always in the presence of God, as long as he breathes, he is a walking miracle; he is surrounded by miracles, and each harvest season gives us a clearer vision of Him, a recognition that character is a growth, like the flower; first, there must be obedience to environment, making the best of conditions, making the darkness even a source of strength.

Like the plant only those things must be selected from the multitudinous offerings of the world that will truly help and strengthen.

The desire to be worthy and embody useful and beautiful thoughts causes the boy or man to unconsciously exhale kindness and goodness, and be an inspiration to every other struggling soul.

Exactly what is sowed is reaped. If a boy drinks and dissipates he reaps dishonor and finally—death. If he labors faithfully and desires at all times to be a genuine man, he reaps honor, respect and success.

God's laws are unchangeable—as we sow we reap, and the fact is before us that there is always a harvest day.

Notes

August 3. Graduate William E. Procter visited the School.

August 4. First early potatoes.

William Marsden Marshall entered the School.

Charles Russell, a former pupil, visited the School.

August 5. Launched sloop Trevore.

August 6. Staked out and broke ground for power, light and heat building.

August 7. Floor layers finished in sitting room, parlor, and hall.

Leonard Smith Hayden left the School to live with his mother.

Charles Clifton Wright left the School to live with his step-father.

August 14. North side float repaired and replaced.

August 15. Fred Calvin Webb left the School to work for General Electric Co., Lynn, Mass.

August 17. Winter supply of coal came.

August 20. Stacked beans.

Parlor and sitting room furniture refinished.

August 21. Walls painted and floor varnished in room 14.

August 22. Repaired several windows and frames in stock barn.

August 23. Began digging field potatoes.

August 24. Veterinary here.

August 25. Charles Howard MacSwain entered the School.

30 bushels of tomatoes sent to market.

August 26. Two books, "The New Basis of Geography," and "The Teaching of English," given to the School by Mr. Harlan Peabody.

August 27. Began cutting salt hay.

August 28. Fifth visiting day. 250 present.

Boys went to Keith's Theatre where an illustrated talk on the School was being given.

Treasurer Arthur Adams visited the School, also graduate Philip S. May, and Ernest N. Jorgensen, a former pupil.

August 29. Graduate Herbert A. Dierkes visited the School.

Finished relaying sea wall in front of storage barn.

Gordon G. MacIntire left the School to live with his mother.

President Alfred Bowditch and Mrs. Bowditch visited the School.

August 31. Restocked Observatory piece.

August Meteorology

Maximum temperature, 88° on the 14th.

Minimum temperature, 53° on the 21st, 28th, and 30th.

Mean temperature, for the month, 67.70°.

Total precipitation, 2.93 inches.

Greatest precipitation in 24 hours, 1.04 inches on the 26th.

9 days with .01 or more inches precipitation, 12 clear days, 17 partly cloudy, 2 cloudy days.

Total number of hours sunshine, 258 and 20 minutes.

Thunder storms on the 5th, 7th, 17th, and 27th.

The Farm and Trades School Bank

Cash on hand August 1, 1908	\$652.83
Deposited during the month	40.07
	<hr/> \$692.90
Withdrawn during the month	49.22
Cash on hand Sept 1, 1908	<hr/> \$643.68

Cutting Corn Stalks

One morning I helped James Clifford cut corn stalks where the corn had been picked. There were four long rows. He cut the stalks and I put them in a pile and got about four piles. Then we went up and got a team, but as we did not have a load we cut the rest of the stalks. Then we had most two loads. We put it in the barn and then we got ready for dinner.

WILLIAM M. MARSHALL.

Wiping Dishes

Every afternoon it is my work to wipe dishes. When I go in the dining room at noon, I clean up my sink and get my towels ready. First, I wipe the silver, mugs, plates, extra dishes, bowls, butter dishes, and then I am all through wiping, after which I put them away. After I get that done I scrub my table and wash down my sink, and then go and take my play time.

BERNHARDT GERECKE.

American Sparrow Hawk

In the reading room we have a hawk. It is about the size of a pigeon. The first two or three days that we had him in the cage he was rather wild, but now he has got so that he will let you put your hand in and pat him. One day one of the fellows put his finger in the cage and the bird came and sat on it. The color of this bird is a slaty blue on the head, rufous on the back, and rufous spots on his white breast. We feed him mostly on raw and cooked meat, potatoes, and worms.

JOHN LESTRANGE.

Preparing Corn for the Boys' Dinner

When the boys are to have corn for dinner it is the kitchen boys' work to husk and prepare it. Two boys husk the corn while one boy cuts the ends and bad places off, and another boy washes it and puts it in the boiler. Just before dinner when the corn is all cooked we drain the water off. When that is done it is carried into the boys' dining room and distributed to the different tables.

THEODORE MILLER.

The Elm Leaf Beetle

The elm leaf beetle, which inhabits the elm tree, is very destructive. One day Mr. Bradley had a paper telling how to destroy these things and he collected some slugs and leaves, some of which were partly eaten. He sent the paper and leaves, with the slugs on them, around to the school rooms and we looked at them through a microscope. The back of a slug is yellowish black, and is about a quarter of an inch long. This can be destroyed by putting ten pounds of arsenate of lead with one hundred gallons of water, spraying the trees between the first and the fifteenth of June.

ERNEST M. CATTON.

Weeding

One day Mr. MacLeod and a number of boys went weeding on the corn near the farm house. We weeded the whole piece and the blackberry bushes. They were very hard to weed as the briars scratched our arms and hands. After that we weeded the asparagus. It took us all the afternoon to weed all of these things.

HAROLD L. WYNOT.

Making a Form

One afternoon I helped the mason make a cement form for the new drain pipe that had just been laid. We used about six buckets of gravel and one bucket and a half of cement to a mixing. I then mixed that up and shoveled it into the hole where the drain is going to be. After the form gets quite hard it will be knocked off and a new grating will be put on the top of the drain and packed down hard. It took about four mixings to make the form.

JAMES P. M. EMBREE.

Two Kinds of Suckers

Of course all people know that there are the blood suckers, which are used in hospitals to take bad blood from people. But the kind of suckers I am going to tell about are the oak suckers. What I mean by oak suckers are small shoots that come from the trunk of the tree. These suckers take the nourishment which goes to the tree. The way to prevent this is by taking them off as soon as possible and the tree will then have enough nourishment to support itself and will be as good as ever. There are some of the suckers in Whale's Back that grew a year ago.

NORMAN V. JOHNSON.

Weather Bureau

Every month five fellows are selected as observers. Last month I was selected as one. Every morning and evening at eight o'clock, observations are made. The following instruments are at the observatory:—polymer, barometer, maximum and minimum thermometers, rain gauge, sunshine recorder, and anemometer. Besides the five observers there is a chief, and a deputy, to take the place of the chief when he is absent. Each observer has to fill out a blank and chart the readings of whatever instrument he is observer of.

CLARENCE S. NELSON.

The View from Our Island

One important thing at our Island is the view which surrounds us. On Sunday the boys sit around under the trees west of the play grounds and look through telescopes at the big liners that come in. Some watch for the names on the Nantasket steamers. I like to look over to the city at the State House and Dorchester Heights, and the Navy Yard. The boys like to look through Mr. Bradley's telescope because it is larger and stronger. We watch the boat races which go by quite often.

HERBERT H. KENNEY.

Our Library

Our library contains some two thousand books, all numbered as in a public library. The books are covered with a heavy gray paper to keep them clean. The library is open twice a

week, on Wednesday at 7 p. m., and Sunday at 8 a. m. One of the fellows acts as librarian, and sometimes has an assistant when the work is rushing. A teacher has charge and sees that everything goes right. To obtain a book a fellow gets a card from the librarian, and after referring to the catalogue which is hung on the bulletin board, he marks down the case, shelf, and number of the book he wants, and hands the card to the librarian. A fellow is allowed to keep a book out of the library one week. When the pages get loose, or the cover torn on a book, it is sent around to the office where the office fellow repairs it. A half of one case is given to reference books which are not taken outside of the chapel and reading room.

FREDERICK J. WILSON.

Picking Apples

It was the work of three other fellows and myself to pick apples. We took two ladders and some baskets and began picking them. We would pick all the apples in reach of the ladder and then climb into the trees after the other ones. The ones we could not get we would shake off. We picked a bushel and a peck. They were Red Astrakhan.

HAROLD Y. JACOBS.

Painting Patches

In different places in the halls, dormitory, and dining room, the plaster was loose and had begun to fall out. A mason and two fellows repaired these places. After they were dry, it was my work to paint them. I gave each patch two coats of paint to match.

HAROLD N. SILVER.

Map Copying

In school we have been drawing maps of Mexico, the exact size of the one in the book. This was done by marking off a piece of paper eight inches by five and one-eighth inches. Every little while we measured how far in and how far down to go. After we got it drawn we painted it different colors. Some fellows divided the country into its states, territories, and federal district. Most of the fellows paint fairly well.

M. LOUIS REINHARD.

Alumni

HENRY M. STOKES, '76, recently returned from a pleasure trip to the British Isles and Holland, and we were pleased to receive a call from him and hear of some of his interesting experiences. He is now back at the old stand ready for business, of which the firm of Bathrick and Stokes, 471 Tremont St., evidently gets its share.

ERNEST N. AUSTIN, '00, recently lost all of his belongings by fire, including the clothes of himself and wife, but is cheered by the fact that he will probably receive first prize in a cottage designing contest and the amount of that prize will about equal his loss. Ernest is with Griggs & Hunt, Architects, 51 Leavenworth St., Waterbury, Conn.

FREDERICK F. BURCHSTED, '02, is the proud father of a ten pound boy born September 5, 1908.

HARRY M. CHASE, '04, is married and keeping house in Hyannis, Mass.

WILLIAM E. PROCTER, '05, has enlisted in the navy and is now an apprentice seaman at the U. S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

Keith's Bijou

We were all pleased visiting day afternoon to hear that we were going to visit Keith's Bijou Theatre. After putting away our food and other things we shined our shoes, and combed our hair, all ready to start. At about two-thirty we all went to the wharf, where the Life Saving Service's steamer named Relief was signalled for, our own being under repairs. The Relief towed our barge to City Point where we boarded two special cars to be carried to town. The name of the first set of moving pictures was "The Disastrous Flirtation." This was of a very polite gentleman who would tip his hat to every young lady he passed, and wouldn't look where he was going, and so got into trouble. There were many other moving pictures, among them, "The Revengful Deed" and "An Indigestible Meal." The most interesting to us was a lecture on our School showing pictures of the house,

storage barn, farm house, graduating class of '08, the band, Gardner Hall, cottages, observatory, wharf and steamer, and also some of the fellows on the farm working, and a few more, all familiar to us. At five-ten we all started for home having had a very pleasant time and thankful Mr. Keith gave us the pleasure. PERCY SMITH.

A Lesson on the Gypsy Moth

One morning when we were ready for school Mr. Kibby said he was going to give us a lesson on the gypsy moth. So we all went over to Cottage Row where there are some oak trees and we found there were a number of them there. Mr. Kibby had a two quart measure which he used to put them in. He said there were four stages. The first was the egg stage, second the caterpillar, third cocoon, fourth the moth. When the moth lays her eggs she then dies. You will find the eggs under the bark of trees and on the under side of branches. The gypsy moth eats any trees, such as the maple, elm, pine, balsam, oak, cedar, etc. The gypsy moth is one of the pests of our Island.

HAROLD D. MORSE.

Leveling Varnish

When furniture has been varnished it is sometimes sort of rough. In order to make the varnish smooth, pumice is used. First, a small quantity of pulverized pumice is put on the piece of furniture. Then a small quantity of water, and both are rubbed over the varnish with a piece of woolen, or felt. This cuts the varnish down so it has a smooth surface. The furniture is then washed with a sponge and dried with a piece of shammy skin. This is used to avoid lint. Then the piece of furniture is smooth and ready for the next coat of varnish.

FRANK H. MACHON. *

Barn Yard Work

My work is now in the barn yard. I sweep the run and the stones around the watering-trough. Then I take the cow manure up and put it in the cart and empty it. I am all done at three o'clock except feeding the pigs. We feed them at four o'clock, and have fourteen of them.

HARLAN STEVENS.



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The Construction of a Cottage

This year, the citizens are taking considerable interest in the conditions and welfare of Cottage Row. Some have taken the opportunity to pull down three of the cottages, and have started to replace them with new ones. This is the way the work is carried on:—they first draw a plan of the size and shape of the cottage, using the scale of one inch to a foot. When the plan is accepted by Capt. Dix, who is in charge of all construction work at the school, they get enough lumber to start with. First four post holes are dug and four posts are sunk, each post being three feet long, and six inches in diameter. Three inches of the post are left above ground for the foundation to rest on. Our cottage is eleven feet long and seven feet wide, and six feet to the eaves. The posts are eleven feet apart one way, and seven feet the other.

Sills are made out of some strong lumber, into the shape of a rectangle and nailed on to the posts, each corner of the sill resting on a post. This is the foundation. About every three feet, floor timbers are put in two inches thick by three inches wide, and about six feet eight inches long. Half joints are made at each end of each piece so they will lie on the sill. Some more two by threes are cut up six feet long. These are put every three feet apart all around on the sill, in an upright position for studding. These are nailed to the floor timbers and on to the sill. A plate is then made to match the sill, this being nailed on top of the studding which forms the framework. The door and windows are sectioned off. The boards are then put on.

The right angle is then found for the roof,

and the rafters for the roof are sawed off. A ridge pole is made for one end of the rafters to rest against, the other end resting on the plate. The rafters are placed three feet apart. The roof is then boarded up. The trimmings are next made from new stock which is used for that purpose. It is then ready to be shingled. Shingling is started at the eaves and works up to the ridge pole. Two layers are put on the first row and one on the others. The shingles hang over the edge of the roof about an inch or two. Each row is spaced off. After the shingles are put on, the clapboards are put on. When this is done, the work on the inside begins. The window frames and casings are made, and the cottage is sheathed inside and then it is ready for a coat of paint. The trimmings are painted one color, and the clapboards another. The inside is varnished or painted, just as desired. A hard wood floor is laid and this is also painted or varnished. The cottage is then ready for use.

PAUL H. GARDNER.

The E. P. H. Banquet

Wednesday evening, September 16, the Elk Pleasure Association held its eighth annual banquet in Gardner Hall. About eight o'clock, we entered the hall, which was decorated with the colors of the Association, red, white and blue; and the colors of the school, old gold and navy blue. On each table there was a large bunch of asters, and other flowers. We had for refreshments, ham, tongue, sardines, sandwiches, cakes, cookies, pie, fruits, and candies. After we were through eating, Capt. George Matthews appointed 1st Lieut. James Clifford, as toastmaster, who called on about all the instructors present, and quite a number of the fellows to speak. There were funny stories related,

while others told of the improvements of the Association and its work. Mr. Bradley gave a very interesting talk about Phillips-Exeter Academy which he and Mrs. Bradley had visited that afternoon. After the speeches, Capt. Matthews thanked all who helped make the banquet a success. Then we adjourned to the assembly hall which was also decorated for the occasion, and enjoyed a social dance.

JAMES R. GREGORY.

The Corn Roast

One night when we came out from supper Mr. Mead told us to help get ready for a corn roast, so we went down to the beach and gathered all the dry wood we could find and put it in a pile. After this was done, torches were lighted and put up in different places to light the way to where the roast was going to be. After that the fire was started. Each fellow was given all the corn he wanted. We all had sharpened sticks, on the end of which we put an ear of corn and held it over the hot coals to roast. After the corn was eaten every fellow was given water melon and bananas. While all this was going on red torches were being burned along the bank. It was a beautiful evening, the stars being out and the moon shining brightly. We all thanked Mr. Bradley for his kindness, and went to bed feeling tired, but happy.

STANLEY B. TISDALE.

Our New Geographies

Our geographies were getting old and torn, and were not up-to-date, so Mr. Bradley bought us some new ones. He bought enough so that each fellow could have one. These geographies are up-to-date and more interesting to read and study. They have a picture of a vessel on the cover. The name of the geography is "The Natural School Geography," by Redway and Hinman. We all thank Mr. Bradley for his kindness for we needed them very much.

STEPHEN EATON.

Work in the Dormitory

Every week day afternoon I work in the dormitory. The first thing I do is to sweep the long hall, then the wide hall, and the main hall.

After this I sweep the stairs going from the wide hall to the kitchen door. Then I empty my dirt box and put away my things, then polish the zinc, and wash the floor. After this I scrub the floor just outside of the bath room. When this is done my regular work is over. I then sometimes wash one of the instructor's rooms, and other times I polish the halls that I sweep. I like to work in the dormitory.

FREDERICK HYNES.

A Musical Treat

On September 25, our sixth visiting day, the First Corps Cadet Band gave us a complimentary concert in the afternoon on the croquet lawn, where a platform had been erected for the occasion. The players were in full uniform and were excellent musicians. There was a great variety of pieces including a baritone solo by John F. Park, a sextet of trombones playing the sextet from the opera "Lucia di Lammermoor," and Fielding's burlesque on "The Merry Widow" by the full band, which wound up with a so-called "brainstorm." Mr. John B. Fielding led the band and everyone enjoyed this musical treat.

HAROLD W. SMYTH.

Working in the Shop

One of the pleasures we enjoy is working in the shop during our play time. During this time we can make things, such as paper knives, pen trays, butter paddles, glove and handkerchief boxes, sugar scoops, etc. To be able to keep this privilege we must clean our benches and make things look neat, as we ought to do. I have made a sugar scoop for my mother, a pen tray for my sister, and a paper knife for my brother.

JAMES L. JOYCE.

Mrs. Bradley's Birthday Cake

August 28, was Mrs. Bradley's birthday. After supper Mr. Bradley come into the boys' dining room with a monstrous cake. I held my breath for a second, for I didn't think it was really a cake, for it was so large. Then Mr. Bradley told us it was Mrs. Bradley's birthday cake. It was marked off so that it could be cut into one hundred and fifty pieces. It was covered with frosting and had a pink border. It

was about sixty inches around, and the thickness was three inches. The tin was made especially for baking the cake. The cake weighed fourteen pounds, six ounces. Mrs. Bradley presented each one with a piece. When we all had our piece of cake the middle was left. On this was made in the frosting, Mary Chilton Brewster Bradley, 1908.

HERBERT H. KENNEY.

Getting Ice

When ice comes from the city in one of our boats, one of the steamer fellows comes and tells one of the farmers, who then has a fellow harness one of the horses to a cart and go down to the wharf. One morning I helped bring it up. I harnessed Bell to the new dump-cart, got the ice tongs and rubber blankets from number seven room, and went down to the wharf. Usually we get about four large cakes at a time. We first washed these cakes off with a hose. We then put the ice into the cart and wrapped the ice in the blankets so as to keep the sun from melting it. The ice was then weighed and carried up to the house. Three of the cakes were put into the ice chests in the meat cellar, and the other cake was put into the ice chest in the store room. We get ice very often during the hot weather.

GEORGE J. BALCH.

Work and Play

The afternoon kitchen and dining room fellows do their work while the other fellows have their play time and swimming. In the afternoon when we finish our work we have our play time while the others are working. There are nine fellows, four in the kitchen and five in the dining-room. When it is swimming time Mr. Mead takes us down to the beach. If it is low tide we can go off the south side float and swim. We play games and have a good time.

CHARLES E. MORSE.

Mt. Vernon

We have in our school room a picture of Mt. Vernon, Washington's home. George Washington was born at Bridges Creek, Virginia, on the Potomac river about forty or fifty miles from where the city of Washington now stands.

There is nothing standing where he was born but a stone slab on which is written "Here, the 11th of February 1732, George Washington was born." As we now reckon, it is the 22nd of February. Washington's grandfather was John Washington, who came from England to Virginia in 1657. George got a fair English education. When his brother, Lawrence Washington died, George had possession of Mt. Vernon. In 1759 George married Mrs. Martha Custis. He died in 1799 at Mt. Vernon. His name will always be in the United States History. The whole country united to do honor to the memory of one who was "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

NORMAN V. JOHNSON.

Playing Drive

One Saturday morning when the dining-room and kitchen fellows were excused we chose sides and had a game of drive. This is the way we play it:—when we have our sides chosen one side takes the rugby and puts it in the middle of the field. Then the best kicker kicks it to the other side. When the other side gets it they kick it back again and they keep that up until one side drives the other side back to the goal. Then they change sides and play another game.

ROY D. UPHAM.

Washing Handkerchiefs

On Wednesdays a part of the laundry boys' work is to wash handkerchiefs. They are divided up so that there are about fifty for each of us to do. After we wash them we rinse and scald them. Then we rinse them again, wring them out, and then hang them up on the reel to dry.

ALBERT A. ANDERSON.

Cleaning the Yards

Every morning after breakfast, two other boys and I rake up the yards. First, I go around to the office path and work down to the basement, then down to the assembly room door, and rake down toward the shop. The other boy does the rest. If I get done before he does I help him and then we take a waste barrel and pick up all the piles of leaves.

EDRIC B. BLAKEMORE.

Thompson's Island Beacon

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Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor

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DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

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TREASURER'S ADDRESS 50 STATE ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The bracing breezes hurry along, playing with the leaves, tossing them into riotous masses, and the leaves, as if possessed by the spirit of glee, dance and whirl, as if to say, "We are bits of joy, to the last."

A leaf is one of the most fascinating things

in the world, from the moment when the bud is formed and warmly wrapped up by "Mother Nature," to protect it from storm and wind.

In early spring the quilt gets too small and out comes the leaf and figuratively opens its eyes and takes a long breath.

Leaves are so different in tone and form. The elm leaves come forth, a tender green, exquisite, blending with the delicate spring tones of grass and sky. The maple leaves unfold, a grayish green, with dashes of pink that suggest the brilliancy of their maturity.

Each leaf shows by form and coloring its family tree, and leaves are as individual as people. On the same tree you will hardly find two alike. Take up a leaf and notice the general formation. Walter Crane, the great English illustrator, says that the tree, as a whole, grows like the leaf, in form. Think this over, observe carefully and consider whether you agree with him or not. Get his delightful book, "Line and Form," and see how he works out the problem.

Look at the leaf again and notice the wonderful veins, which absorb air and moisture, and help to sustain the parent tree. How quickly they show when the soil is poor, or the roots need more water, or air, or sun.

In the morning (spring) of the year, the leaves grow; at noon (summer) they serve the parent tree; afternoon (fall) sees them most beautifully dressed, and joyously dancing, without sadness or regret, to the ground. As night (winter) comes on they fade, and sinking into the ground warm and feed the roots of the tree.

The leaves show us the beauties of unfoldment, of maturity, of age, and more than all, the continuous joy of life and in it. Through their entire existence there is the keynote of silent "Service."

They show the consecration of the individ-

ual to the cause, the survival of the race of leaves, and that continually is made possible through the steady upbuilding of the tree.

Beauty and usefulness are combined and the shade of the great tree expands with the years, and ministers to all weary creatures who seek rest beneath its branches.

The keynote of creation is "Service." We are stepping stones for future men and women, whom we know not nor can know. When any created thing serves, it grows and is clothed with spiritual beauty.

Everything in the world depends in some way upon every other thing, and from the God-like ant to the God-like man, the more persistent and sincere the desire to serve, the more sure the promise of immortality, because we saw as we followed the transformation of the leaf, that nothing really dies, it only changes form.

Notes

Sept. 1. Annual inspection of steamer "Pilgrim."

Ralph Abriel Jones entered the School.

Sept. 4. Graduate William N. Dinsmore visited the School.

Five barrels headlight oil, two barrels gas oil, and four of engine gasoline came.

Sept. 5. Finished cutting the salt hay.

Asa Allan Eaton left the School to live with his mother and attend Bryant & Stratton Commercial School.

Sept. 7. Picked 13 bushels Bartlett pears. Graduates Merton P. Ellis, Robert Blanton, and S. Gordon Stackpole visited the School.

Sept. 8. Caleb Buffam Frye entered the School.

Sixteen bushels tomatoes sent to market.

Graduates Edward B. Taylor and Frank C. Simpson visited the School.

Got a scow load of spruce, cypress, and pine lumber from Freeport St.

Sept. 9. Finished digging the potatoes.

Graduate William E. Procter visited the School.

Sept. 11. Corn roast on the beach.

Sept. 12. Water sports.

Three boys went to Gloucester.

Staked off ground for Power Plant.

Loaned Scow "John Alden" to S. B. Y. C. for judges' boat at yacht race.

Frederick William Marshall left the School to live with his mother and attend the Lowell high school.

Sept. 14. Remainder of boys went to Gloucester.

Load of bran and ten barrels of cement came.

Small load of gum wood and cherry from Freeport St.

Sept. 15. Pulled the onions.

John Herbert M. Nelson left the School to work for Mr. T. L. Kinney, South Hero, Vermont, and attend high school.

Sept. 16. Annual E. P. A. banquet.

Sept. 17. Harvested the millet for hay.

Went down the harbor to salute Vice President Henry S. Grew as he returned from abroad.

Sept. 18. Van Rensselaer Brown left the School to attend high school in Groton, Mass., where he is to live with his aunt.

Sept. 21. Killed a pig weighing 180 pounds.

Sept. 24. Load of dressing from Walworth's.

Sept. 25. Sixth visiting day. 188 present.

First Corps Cadet Band gave a concert in the afternoon.

Sept. 26. Set cement monuments with brass plates marking gates, etc., on water mains.

Sept. 28. Inspectors from City Water Department here.

Graduate Clarence C. Taylor visited the School.

Through the kindness of Mr. Arthur Stone, Mr. Carl Weitz gave the School a horse.

Sept. 29. Fifty barrels of cement came.

Load of dressing from Walworth's.

Sept. 30. Another load of dressing.

September Meteorology

Maximum temperature, 83° on the 11th.

Minimum temperature, 48° on the 30th.

Mean temperature, for the month, 64.1°.

Total precipitation, .49 inches.

Greatest precipitation in 24 hours, .41 inches on the 29th.

12 clear days, 17 partly cloudy, one cloudy day.

Total number of hours sunshine, 247 and 20 minutes.

The monthly rain-fall was very light and much below any of our preceeding records for the same month.

A clearly defined aurora, presenting many interesting changes in form, and accompanied with beautiful color effects, was observed on the evening of the 29th.

The Farm and Trades School Bank

Cash on hand September 1, 1908	\$643.68
Deposited during the month	23.07
	<hr/> \$666.75
Withdrawn during the month	62.74
Cash on hand October 1, 1908	<hr/> \$604.01

Trip to Gloucester

One morning Mr. Bradley told us that we were going to Gloucester, so when the work was done and all were ready, we boarded the scow and left our Island at fifteen minutes of nine. We took a special car at City Point. Near the south station we saw the lighter "Merchant" at dock with ten logs of mahogany on the deck. We passed on and reached the boat at the north side of Central Wharf, at the foot of State Street, and sailed for Gloucester at ten. We passed the "City of Gloucester," the "Yale" of New London, and the United Fruit Company's Steamer "Admiral Sampson," at their docks, and "Engine 31" of Boston.

Soon we passed Deer Island light, and Nix's Mate, and farther on passed the Graves light and Norman's Woe, the latter made famous by Longfellow's "Wreck of the Hesperus." I soon went down below and saw a dial-shaped machine to tell the balance of the boat "Cape Ann."

Shortly before twelve o'clock we ate dinner, and in a few minutes disembarked in Gloucester. We visited a glue factory where sword-fish heads, fins, tails, and fish refuse were boiled down and pressed to get the glue out. Curi oil, instead of linseed, is manufactured here out of a different kind of fish. We next visited the building where codfish is dried. There were two long racks to dry fish on in the yard and four racks on the roof. The dried fish were dumped on the floor. The fins, bones, and tails were cut off by men at a row of tables while men in other sections of the building cut them into right sizes for packing which was done by women and put in wooden boxes. In another section men pressed the fish into oblong packages, and another man wrapped and packed them in boxes. They were then sent away.

We visited a fire house. In the front part there was Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1, with a seventy-foot extension ladder on top of which a ten foot ladder could be affixed in case of necessity. Chemical No. 1, could be seen at the left of the hook and ladder. In the rear the four gray fire horses were kept.

On the way back to the boat we stepped into the police station, which is in the same building with the court house. It has ten cells, numbers three and four being reserved for women, but all were empty. As we passed City Hall I saw on the grounds a cannon that was captured in the Spanish War by the "U. S. S. Gloucester." Mr. Bradley gave each boy a souvenir post card of Gloucester. The boat sailed for home at two-fifteen with all on board, and soon arrived at Boston having covered thirty-one miles in two hours. We reached home in time for supper. EDWARD M. BICKFORD.

Our Sloyd Course

Our sloyd course consists of twenty-four models, some of which are the wedge, hammer handle, book support, sun dial, tool chest, mallet, and a small model of a sail boat. There are three different classes. The class that goes at seven o'clock in the morning consists of boys who go to school at nine o'clock. This class goes every day except Saturday and Sunday.

The two classes that go at one o'clock are made up of boys who go to school at two-thirty o'clock in the afternoon. One of these attends Mondays and Wednesdays, and the other Tuesdays and Thursdays. The morning class has one hour and three quarters, and the afternoon class has one hour and a quarter. When sloyd first started, the classes made the small benches at which we now work. Each bench has one vice, one back saw, one T square, one knife, one ruler, one jack plane, and one marking gauge. The other tools are kept in the tool cupboard. When a fellow first enters sloyd a bench is assigned to him. He then draws a plan of the wedge, planting-pin, and plant support. After he has drawn these he makes out a lumber order for the wood he needs for his first model, and so on until he has finished the course. We have for our use a number of smoothing and block planes, two spokeshaves, six saws, two turning-saws, one keyhole saw, and a number of files and hammers. We also have two lathes which are run by a gasoline engine. Some of the woods we use are, white pine, white wood, gum wood, maple, cherry, and hickory. Most fellows finish this course in about one year and a half. Upon completion each fellow who passes receives a diploma.

RALPH H. MARSHALL.

Destroying Old Flags

One evening while the fellows were lined up outside Mr. Bradley showed us some old worn out flags, which he said he was going to destroy. He put them on the ground and set them on fire. They did not seem to want to burn, so he put some shavings with them and they burned all right. This is the proper way of disposing of old flags in the Army and Navy. Mr. Bradley said that there was a sailor on board one of the ships of our navy, that used a piece of an old flag for a scrub rag. He was court martialed for this grave offence.

CLARENCE S. NELSON.

Pointing

My work recently was helping the mason do the pointing on the new sea wall that has just been put up in front of the storage barn. The pointing material consisted of cement and sand

mixed, and lamp black added. The first thing to be done is to take a hammer and chisel, and cut some of the cement off the wall to make it rough so the pointing cement will stick. After that is almost hard a piece of old burlap is used to rub the smooth surface so as to make it somewhat rough in order to make the cement stick better, and so the rain cannot get in behind it and wash it off the wall.

JAMES P. M. EMBREE.

Home Life and School Life

At home nights, I always had my books to study and did not have much work to do. I got wood and coal for my mother and helped her with the washing. Now I go to work as a man, and go to school as a boy, and at night play, then go to bed. So I find it very different here than at home. I miss my little dog that thought so much of me. I like farm work, and like to do what other boys cannot do. I don't want to be beaten in anything. I will try to do things well here, so that when I leave this school I can pay back what my mother has done for me.

RALPH A. JONES.

Scraping and Removing Varnish

When the varnish has been on the settees for a length of time they look bad. In order to have the settees look well all the varnish on the face of them is scraped off. In scraping, all the varnish doesn't come off, so "Ab-lu-ent" is applied on the varnish. This is a liquid which softens the varnish so it may be scraped off easily, and the wood be left clean. Then the settees are varnished again.

FRANK H. MACHON.

Making Mortar

Mortar was needed for the wall that was erected near the storage barn. To make a bed of mortar a half barrel of lime is put in the bed and then enough water to slack the lime. After it has slacked then sand is added and it is mixed until it becomes stiff. When the mason is about ready for it, some cement is added with a little water and then all is mixed together, after which it is ready to be used.

ROBERT W. GREGORY.

Alumni

GEORGE W. BERRY, '83, was a recent visitor at the school, with his wife and youngest son of seven years. He has three other children, the oldest a son, graduating from the high school this year. Mr. Berry, on leaving the school, learned the Carriage Trimmers' trade. Then for five years he worked for the American Express Co., but for the past nine years he has been with the Haverhill, Merrimac and Amesbury Street Railway, and his home is at Merrimac, Mass.

EDWARD B. TAYLOR, '04, has charge of the Poultry Department of the New Jersey State Hospital, Morris Plains, where he has been for the last two years.

CLARENCE L. TAYLOR, '05, after finishing the Poultry course at the Connecticut Agriculture College in February last, went to work at the Sunswick Poultry Farm, South Plainfield, N. J. Clarence, like his brother Ed, enjoys his work very much.

C. JAMES PRATT, '06, has been with the American Sugar Refining Company since August 1906, starting in as collector and assistant receiver, and has now been advanced to re-weigher and receiver. James lives with his mother at 4 Derne Street, Everett, where he enjoys his home. He has a garden and keeps some poultry.

Water Contests

As the swimming season was drawing to a close, Mr. Bradley suggested that it would be a good idea to close with some aquatic sports and races near the landing. He said he would like them to be arranged for, and conducted by the fellows, or a committee. In a few days a committee of three took up the suggestion and decided on the races and got entries for them. September 12th was chosen for the date. At half past two the fellows went down to the landing and those who were to enter the contests got ready. The races began with diving from the wharf. There was the high dive, running dive, sailors' dive, and backward dive.

The races were as follows, with their victors:—

Diving,—first, Frederick Hynes; second, Harold Silver; third, Frederick Wilson.

100 yard swimming race, over fourteen:—first, Thomas Carnes; second, Percy Smith; third, Christian Fields.

Swimming race under water:—first, Harold Silver; second, Henry Eckman; third, Frederick Wilson.

Plank race, under 14:—first, Frederick Hynes; second, Roy Upham; third, Frank Mills.

50 yard swimming race, under 14:—first, Roy Upham; second, William Foster; third, Warren Twombly.

First, second, and third cash prizes were awarded after each event.

The judges appointed by the committee were Herbert Nelson, Percy Embree, and Thomas Carnes.

Committee:—Harold Marshall, Harold Silver, and Frederick Wilson.

FREDERICK J. WILSON.

Onions

One day the afternoon farm boys went over by the farm house to the onion piece. The instructor had some of the boys take knives, and others scissors, and we started cutting the tops off the onions. When we finished doing that we helped the other boys who were gathering the onions to put them into bags. Each bag held a bushel. We got about fifty-four bushels of onions. When they were put into bags, a team came and took them over to the root cellar.

ARTHUR R. MERRIFIELD.

Hauling Bakery Wood

One afternoon Mr. MacLeod told me to take Bell and the small dump cart and haul bakery wood, and to have Carl Hynes pile it for me. I went down to the storage barn where the wood is kept. We took a wheelbarrow and put it into the cart. It took about seven wheelbarrow loads to fill the cart. Then I drove up to the house and dumped it in the basement under the laundry. When I was getting the third load Van Brown came and told me that Mr. MacLeod wanted me to go and help rake salt hay.

ELLIOTT W. ROWELL.



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Map of Our Island

A map of our Island has been prepared showing the various farm plots, buildings and other features of the School. These maps have been posted in the school rooms, the barn, and the shop, for reference and for instruction.

First, a tracing was prepared by Capt. Dix, then a photograph was made of the tracing, and a zinc etching twelve by nineteen inches was made from the photograph, from which we printed the maps. Some were printed on paper, and some on heavy cardboard, the size being thirteen and one-half inches by twenty and one-quarter inches.

The maps printed on paper were arranged for a supplement to go out with this issue of the Beacon, and the maps on the heavy cardboard were punched and eyeleted. Each map having two eyelets. After the maps were all printed an index or key was printed in at the bottom of the map.

On the map the farm plots, buildings, groves, and other features are all numbered in a systematic manner, one to fifty-one inclusive, which tell at a glance where any particular farm plot, grove, or building can be found. For example, the site of David Thompson's cabin is number thirty-five, and the main building is number one. The site of the new power house being erected is number ten.

There is a scale of two and seven-eighths inches to one thousand feet just above the index. There are three tide gates numbered twenty-two, twenty-six, and forty-seven, respectively, which are the east, west and south tide gates. In winter the meadows which are drained by these gates are flooded and form our skating ponds, giving us

a great deal of pleasure in our play time. One of the arrows point to the true north and the other arrow is the magnetic north.

EARLE C. MARSHALL.

Playing Jack Knife

As soon as the afternoon dining-room and kitchen fellows finish their work they go for some fun. One afternoon we played jack knife. The one who beat was to get a stick about four inches long, and hammer it in close to the ground, and the fellow who lost dug with his teeth until he got a good bite, and then pulled with all his might until he drew the stick out.

CHARLES E. MORSE.

Banking Celery

One morning three other fellows and I banked celery, the purpose of doing this being to bleach it. One fellow has to hold the leaves while another fellow hoes the dirt around the stalks. After this has been done the dirt has to be pounded to make it firm.

WILLIAM M. MARSHALL.

Brockton

The morning of Oct. 1st, Mr. MacLeod took George Balch and me to the Brockton Fair. After an hour's ride in the train we got off at Brockton. Then we took a car and rode to the fair. We went inside and could hear balloons squeaking and men talking. We visited many interesting things. First, we went into the cow stable, where we saw Holsteins, Guernseys, and others. We then went to see the hogs which were very large. There were some little pigs that weighed no more than five pounds. After walking around a while we watched the horse races. The men must take good care of them

for we saw four men rubbing down one horse. After a few hours we went to a lunch room for our dinner, which seemed a queer place to eat. It was called "Ye Olde English Kitchen." After dinner we went to the poultry houses where we saw hens, roosters, pullets, geese, ducks, etc., many of which had prizes hung over their cages. Then we went into a canvas tent to see a giant with two heads. He lay in a box with glass over the top. A man stood there and explained it to us telling us he was petrified and was found in South Africa by a doctor. He was killed in a fight with some other wild men. We went up in a Ferris wheel and could see all over Brockton Fair. We got off and went out to an "African Dodger," where we tried our skill, George Balch putting a ball through the hole where the dodger had his head. We got back home between five and six o'clock. HERBERT H. KENNEY.

Signs of Winter

The coming of winter is shown by different signs. The leaves on the trees are turning to their bright colors, and many of them are falling, leaving the trees bare. The different colored leaves make a very pretty sight to look at. The fruit in the orchard has all been picked, and the vegetables on the farm have been harvested. Another sign is that it is getting colder, and the days growing shorter, while the nights are increasing in length. The squirrels are gathering their winter stock of nuts and acorns, and the birds are going south.

JOHN H. MARSHALL.

Illustrated Lecture on Colorado

One evening, recently, Mr. Arthur Adams, Treasurer of our School, gave a very interesting lecture on Colorado, he having been there to attend a convention of the National Bankers' Association. We were shown a map of Colorado, and the mountain ranges, peaks, the divide, cities, and parks that he visited were pointed out. A street scene of Denver was shown with some of the buildings, including the city hall, while the towering mountains could be seen twenty-five miles away. Views of Colorado Springs were shown next, some of which were

quite life-like, and Mr. Adams helped to make them more so, because of his excellent description of them. Pike's Peak and the cog railway running up its side was seen.

We next saw a gold mine in a flourishing town. Mr. Adams went down one thousand feet in a mine a short distance from the one shown in the picture. He told us that it was necessary to don old clothing, because it is not over clean, as well as being quite damp down in the mine. We were shown a piece of ore that he picked up while at the bottom of this mine.

A view of Royal Gorge was seen, which was quite interesting, as we saw a place where it was necessary to have the railroad suspended from the walls of the gorge which was too narrow at this point to allow of the passage of the railroad and a river.

Leadville, Grand Junction, Cripple Creek, Glenwood Springs, and other places of interest were shown and described, after which we thanked Mr. Adams for his interesting lecture, bade him good night, and then went to bed.

EDWARD M. BICKFORD.

Flailing Beans

One afternoon four of us fellows helped an instructor flail beans. The beans had been put in the barn. The flailer is a pole about six feet long, with a stick about three feet long tied on the end of it so that it will turn around when one is swinging it. We put the beans on the floor, after it had been swept, and flailed them until they were out of the pods, when we put the beans in bags, and the pods in a pile.

LEVI N. TRASK.

Husking Corn

The corn had been picked and laid out to dry beside the storage barn. A few days later the farm boys were sent husking it. On the seed ears the husks were just pulled back so they could be braided together and hung up in the corn house. These ears had to be ten inches or more long, with the kernels running in straight, unbroken rows. They had to be full, coming together at the ends. The seed ears were put in piles and the others in boxes. Two of the

boys pulled off some of the outside husks on the seed ears and the instructor in charge braided them together. Some of the boys gathered the husks and put them into a pile. Then a team came after them, and took them up to the stock barn, where they were put into a bin. They will be fed to the cows. About four-thirty o'clock the boys took the corn up to the corn house where it was put in bins. The seed ears were hung up.

ROYAL R. ELLISON.

Football Game

Saturday, October 17, eighteen fellows saw the football game between Harvard and Springfield Training School. We went to City Point and then took a car for Harvard Square. We walked then to the stadium. We saw the Harvard men do a little practise. At three o'clock the game started. It was not long before Harvard had a touchdown. At the end of the first half Harvard had 30 points to 0. We heard some singing from the Harvard men. At the end of the second half Harvard got 14 more points which made 44 to 0. Most of us were glad to see Harvard win. We all enjoyed the afternoon, thanks to Mr. Beane.

ROBERT W. GREGORY.

Tying Corn

One afternoon five other boys, one of the instructors and I, went over to the north end and tied up all the corn. We tied it up by rows. We put from twenty to thirty stacks in each bundle and tied it up close to the top with a piece of string. After we had got all the corn tied up we stacked it. We brought the bundles to the instructor and he put them together. Then two boys put a strap around the top of the stack and pulled hard to make it firm and tight, so that it could be tied with a string.

EDRIC B. BLAKEMORE.

Aerial Navigation

One Saturday we had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Henry Clayton, Meteorologist of the Blue Hill Observatory, lecture on navigation in the air. He illustrated his talk by pictures of air ships, balloons, cities, clouds, landscape and other views. Mr. Clayton went in a race at St. Louis

with eight other balloonists from different countries. His partner was a German, and they went together. Each balloon was to have a certain course as there are certain air currents. Mr. Clayton chose a high and strong one. The others a low one. The balloons were spread out on the ground with enough sand or ballast to keep from going before they were ready. Then gas running through pipes filled them all about the same time. They bade good-by to their friends and started. The gas bags were open all the time, because if they were shut the balloon would explode, so they were losing a small amount of gas all the time, and throwing out ballast as the gas became less. The balloon passed the Mississippi river into Illinois; from there to Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, where their journey came to an end in a little town on the coast. Mr. Clayton and his partner made a new record for distance in this country, and the second in the world.

Balloons also go up for height, but it is dangerous, owing to the inability to breathe, after a certain height. To guard against this they send up balloons in France with only a recording instrument in them to record how far they go. One reached the height of fifteen miles.

The Wright brothers, of Ohio, have been successful in building the first good air ship. They made the world's record for distance. One of them was injured while up in one with another man who was killed.

Count Zeppelin of Germany made a big balloon in the shape of a fish, and it was the largest balloon in the world. During a storm it was destroyed.

EDWIN J. TAPE.

Digging Carrots

One day an instructor sent a squad of fellows down to the carrot piece in couples. One fellow would dig beside the carrots, while the other fellow pulled them up and put them in a row. After we had them all up we pulled the tops off and laid some of them down and piled the carrots on them, with the rest of the tops over them to keep them from freezing. We got some very large ones.

DICK W. STEENBRUGGEN.

Thompson's Island Beacon

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Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor

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DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

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There is a worthy proverb that "a contented mind is a continual feast." Real contentment is real philosophy; but the word, "contentment" is far from being perfectly understood. To be truly content is not to be satisfied with our small attainments, nor is it in any sense that in-

dolent ease which leads us to lose sight of the fact that every morning opens before us new vistas of opportunity for doing good in the world for others and for ourselves. This is sheer blindness or crass laziness, and not "contentment" in any true sense. To be content is to be satisfied to endure bravely whatever of misfortune or untoward circumstance have come to us by no fault of our own and to bide our time for surmounting them by conscientious effort; to believe that God does not suffer us to be afflicted with burdens greater than he enables us to bear, and that in the end we may find that what seems hard or evil may redound to our ultimate well-being and happiness. To be "content" is to appropriate and use whatever gifts or good fortune may be ours, without a tinge of envy toward others whom we think, perhaps mistakenly, are more fortunate than ourselves. We say "mistakenly," because it is often true that the possession of some things we crave might prove to be the worst thing that could befall us.

But we should shun the false "contentment" of self-satisfaction and indolence previously spoken of. No one is so good, or intelligent, or learned, or successful, but these endowments should be made the inspiration and the stepping-stones to still higher virtue and attainment, and the larger accomplishment of all worthy aims.

The late Dr. Holland said that there was a good deal of fault-finding with that very nebulous entity we call society; but if we examined carefully we should find that it was uniformly the shirks who made the most complaint. It is rarely that a man who performs his own duty to society is ever heard to complain of society as an institution. It is always the lazy man,—the one who is "contented" in the false sense, who is heard to say that "the world owes him a living." It does if he pay the debt he owes the

world by earning it, and it will exchange all its blessings for his effort; and after the exchange is made and he gives the world its due, and is able to feel that the world and he have made the truly equitable and excellent exchange, that he may know what real "contentment" is and rejoice in it.

The world owes a living, absolutely, to those who are not able to earn it,—to the children, the sick, or the aged,—but not to those who are able, but unwilling to earn it. When a falsely-contented shirk whines that "the world owes him a living," he has the disposition of a highway robber, without his courage, or his enterprise. Every man who is "contented" in the sense that he is too indolent to think out and employ new means of making himself useful to the world and to himself is a drone, and a tax upon society about him. Such a man never built a house, or a bridge, or a railroad,—he is an incubus and a barnacle upon progress and misses, not only all opportunity for achievement, but all the comfort and blessing which comes from it, as its natural and logical result.

There is no boy in this School but may achieve more in the world than he ever dreamed if he will put false content behind him and cultivate the true content which will make him thankful, not only for whatever of comfort surrounds him, but for the abundant opportunity which is his for the asking. The true spirit is to be content with one's starting-point, and then to go on to better and higher things each day, by conscientious, brave, and withal, confident effort, and every night which follows such a day of endeavor will bring its own reward of that well-earned "content" which is "a continual feast:"—and the boy who does this with each recurring day will as surely accumulate the riches of a successful career as a dollar in bank

accrues the interest upon it.

It is in the power of every boy in this School to possess, ten years hence, by the exercise of honest, persistent, painstaking effort, a success beyond the price of rubies, which cannot be measured by metes and bounds, and be able to say, with true contentment and satisfaction: "This is mine! I have earned it!"

Notes

Oct. 1. Finished two more concrete hot beds.

Alfred Hugo Neumann left the School to work for Mr. Albert M. Gifford, Pocasset, Mass.

Oct. 2. Began using steam heat.

Oct. 3. Hauled out sloop Trevore.

Oct. 4. Sunday. Rev. S. H. Hilliard addressed the boys.

Oct. 5. Fall term of school opened.

Oct. 6. Quarterly election of Cottage Row officers.

John Thomas Slade, and Edson Morton Bemis entered the School.

Oct. 7. Commenced putting in concrete footings for power house.

Oct. 8. Theodore Chapel Wright left the School to live with his mother.

Oct. 9. Finished a concrete walk in front of kitchen porch.

Oct. 10. Seventh and last visiting day. 249 present.

Vice President Henry S. Grew, and Manager Charles T. Gallagher were present; also Mr. Henry C. Hardon, a former teacher.

Grew Garden prizes, and Willis Good Citizenship prizes awarded.

Graduates Frederick W. Marshall, and A. Allan Eaton visited the School.

Illustrated lecture on Aerial Navigation by Mr. Henry Clayton, of the Blue Hill Observatory.

Oct. 11. Sunday. Rev. James Huxtable addressed the boys.

Oct. 13. Fifty barrels of cement came.

Graduate Joseph B. Keller visited the School.

Oct. 14. Harvested seed cucumbers.

Scow load of spruce boards, and two by four came.

Oct. 15. Banked celery for the last time.

Oct. 16. Began top dressing.

Graduate Don C. Clark and wife visited the School.

Oct. 17. Finished concrete floor in laundry porch.

Burned refuse wood and sea weed, obtaining two tons of ashes.

Through the kindness of Mr. Arthur Beane, eighteen of the boys attended the Harvard-Springfield football game.

Oct. 18. Sunday. Rev. Mr. Spencer, of Everett, addressed the boys.

Oct. 20. Began picking apples.

Harvested water-melons.

Walter Scott Hall, Jr., entered the School.

Oct. 21. 15 tons of bran came.

50 barrels cement, and 100 feet Akron drain pipe came.

Robert McKay, a former pupil, visited the School.

Oct. 22. Graduate Horace P. Thrasher visited the School.

Oct. 23. Harvested 30 bushels turnips.

Oct. 27. Finished picking winter apples. 45 barrels flour came.

Thomas Harold Doty, Harold Pearson, and Dick William Steenbruggen entered the School.

Oct. 28. Dentist here.

80 barrels flour came.

Oct. 29. Pulled the carrots.

Graduate William N. Dinsmore visited the School.

Treasurer Arthur Adams gave an illustrated talk on his recent trip to Denver, Colorado, and vicinity.

Oct. 31. Graduate Merton P. Ellis visited the School.

Boys held a political mass meeting; speeches given and campaign pictures shown; voted for national and state officers.

October Meteorology

Maximum temperature, 76° on the 17th.

Minimum temperature, 33° on the 31st.

Mean temperature for the month, 54°.

Total precipitation, 2.55 inches.

Greatest precipitation in 24 hours, .88 inches on the 29th.

10 clear days, 14 partly cloudy, 7 cloudy days.

Total number of hours sunshine, 178 and 25 minutes.

Wind attained a velocity of 48 miles per hour on the 30th.

The Farm and Trades School Bank

Cash on hand October 1, 1908	\$604.01
Deposited during the month	58.64
	\$662.65
Withdrawn during the month	103.32
Cash on hand November 1, 1908	\$559.33

Picking and Sorting Apples

My work one day, with six other fellows, was to pick apples. We went and got three ladders and five baskets, and started work. I picked up all the windfalls at first, and then helped pick from the tree. After we had picked quite a while it began to rain, and we stopped and went up to the corn house to help Mr. MacLeod sort the apples.

EDSON M. BEMIS.

The Election

Saturday evening, October 31, we had a mock election. At seven o'clock we all gathered in the assembly-hall and Mr. Bradley showed us some stereopticon pictures of the Island, the harbor, public buildings, and prominent men. In the pictures of the Island were boys playing football, the band, Mr. Bradley and his family, the steamer, wharf, and main building. Then he showed the candidates for president, vice president, governor, and lieutenant governor. After these were over he called for speeches and a debate followed. Thomas Carnes and others spoke for Bryan, and Clarence Daniels was the leading speaker for Taft. After each speech there was applause. The best speaker was then voted upon, Clarence Daniels receiving the prize, which was a subscription to any magazine. After

the speeches came the voting. Ninety-eight boys and eleven instructors voted. While the votes were being counted, Hallowe'en stories were told with the lights turned low.

I told one first, then some other boys, and also some of the instructors. Mr. Dix took the prize for the instructors, which was a plate of ice cream. I took first prize in the boys' part, a book of Hallowe'en stories. Then the votes were read and this is the way they came out:—84 for Taft, 86 for Sherman, 14 for Bryan, and 10 for Kern. Draper received 92 and Vahey 1. The instructors' vote was 10 each for Taft, and Draper. Then Mr. Bradley again showed Mr. Taft's and Mr. Draper's pictures amid great applause. Then came a picture of the flag that always floats. We had a pleasant evening.

RALPH A. JONES.

The Coming Fair

We are going to have a fair this winter, some time near Christmas. The instructors are getting it up. The money that is gained is to be used for a good time for the fellows. Mr. Bradley told us this as we were in chapel one night. He said the instructors were pleased with pleasures that the E. P. A. had given to them. Banners are being made for the fair, with a blue field and yellow F. T. S. letters, and there are also flags being made for the E. P. A., their colors being red, white and blue. There will be a candy counter, and tables where other things will be sold. The fellows are pleased with the fair and will help it along.

ALFRED W. JACOBS.

Cottage Row Election

Every three months Cottage Row holds an election. The election is held in assembly-hall, the Australian ballot being used. The shareholders pick out five shareholding fellows who wish to be aldermen, and the non-shareholders pick out three of their number also. These, with two candidates for mayor, treasurer, and assessor are put on the ballot. Two candidates for judge were put on the ballot this time also. Each fellow is given a ballot and allowed to vote for one of the candidates for mayor, treasurer, and assessor,

two for non-shareholding aldermen, and three for shareholding aldermen. Only the shareholders are allowed to vote for the assessor. Everybody is allowed to vote for judge. At the last election, October sixth, the following officers were elected:—

Judge, James Clifford; Mayor, Percy Smith; Shareholding Aldermen, Willard Perry, Robert May, and Harold Silver; Non-Shareholding Aldermen, Frederick Wilson and Roy Matthews; Treasurer, Harold Smith; Assessor, Lawrence Silver. The following officers were appointed:—Chief of Police, Frank Machon; Policemen, Alfred Jacobs, George Balch, George Matthews, Percy Embree, and Clarence Daniels; Street Commissioner, John LeStrange; Librarian, William Foster; Janitor, Charles Morse; Curator, Edward Powers; Clerk, John Enright.

SPENCER S. PROFIT.

Leaves

In the fall of the year the walks and lawns are covered with leaves which have been blown from the trees by the wind. The leaves which fall on the walks and lawns become of good service. They are gathered up by some boys, with wooden rakes, into piles, and from there put into barrels, or bags, which are carried down to the barn to be used as bedding for the cows, horses, and swine.

EDWARD H. DEANE.

Out Ratting

One night Warren Barter and I went ratting. We got two lanterns and the dog, "Jack," and started along the beach toward the north end. We walked along quite a distance when all of a sudden we heard Jack give a howl, for he had driven a rat under the rocks, and then we began poking our sticks under the rocks after him. One of us started him out after a while, but Jack did not get him. We then went through the north end grove and into the corn field where the corn stacks are. After a while a rat went under a corn stack. We lifted up the corn stack and out he came and Jack got him. We were allowed to stay out until nine o'clock. We got three more afterwards, and it was quarter of nine when we started for the house, having had a good time.

HAROLD D. MORSE.

Alumni

JOHN M. (SCOTT) SARGENT, '97, lives at 16 Hano St., Allston, and works for Thompson and Norris Co., paper box manufacturers, just across the street. John has worked for this firm for eight years, and his brother, Willie is employed there also. John is married and on a recent visit here with his wife they looked prosperous and happy.

GEORGE THOMAS, '02, is with the Greenfield Baking Co., Greenfield, Mass., where he has been for the past two years as bookkeeper and salesman. George is a member of the Greenfield military band, an Oddfellow, and is evidently one of the all around fellows of the town.

HORACE P. THRASHER, '07, lives in Hatchville, with his uncle, and works at cabinet making and carpentry most of the time. Horace is looking fine, evidently living well, and enjoying himself.

Music

A fellow when he first enters the school is attracted by music. Some individual fellow or the whole band is playing a piece. The fellow if he has any musical talent in him will stop to listen. A day or two afterward he will be whistling that same piece. He begins to feel as though he would like to learn to play an instrument and so asks for a chance when there is a vacancy. He gets what he wants and starts in. He first learns to bring forth a clear tone, which he succeeds in doing after a little practise. He then learns a few scales and after that some of the simple band pieces. He then tries his skill in playing with the rest of the band. His ability each day grows stronger, and finally after he goes away, if he keeps it up, it develops and he becomes a good musician.

PAUL H. GARDNER.

The East Visiting Day

Visiting days occur once a month, from May until October. This year the last visiting day came on Saturday, October tenth. After our friends had arrived and assembled on the front lawn, the band played, after which Mr. Bradley

awarded the Grew garden prizes, and the Good Citizenship prizes. Mr. Gallagher, one of the Board of Managers, gave a short talk and then introduced Mr. Henry C. Hardon, who gave us an address. He was once a teacher at this School. Mr. Hardon said that it was sixty years ago that he was at the School, and that he remained a little over a year and seven months. It was a fine talk.

The Grew garden prizes were awarded as follows:—Charles Morse and Robert May, 1st; William Laing and Frederick Hynes, 2nd; Clarence S. Nelson, 3rd; John Enright, 4th; Percy Smith and George Balch, 5th. The Good Citizenship prizes, which are given by Mr. and Mrs. Willis, were awarded as follows:—Frank Machon, 1st; Harold Morse, 2nd; Harold Silver, 3rd; and Edward Powers, 4th.

CLARENCE S. NELSON.

Sizing Up

One Tuesday night after bath we had a size-up. First the tallest fellows on the back seats in assembly-hall arose and stood in a line in the back of the room. Mr. Dix was there and sized us up. If a fellow had grown quite a bit and was taller than some of the fellows in front of him Mr. Dix would put him where he belonged. Then we took our seats by fives and filled up the benches beginning with number one. Most of the fellows had their numbers changed so that we had to change the drawers in which we keep visiting day suits and other things. We also had to put our tooth brushes and towels on our right numbers.

CHRISTIAN FIELD.

The Dentist

The dentist usually comes down once a year. This year he came down and some fellows wished that he had not come, but most of them were glad after it was over. The teeth were pulled in the office. Some had only one, while others had two or three pulled. Later on some are to have their teeth filled. Dr. Taylor is a good dentist, but he cannot take the pains that he could at his office, if only one or two came at a time. He has the teeth of ninety-eight boys to look over in one morning. RALPH A. WHITTEMORE.



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Cottage Row Government

BY HIS HONOR

PERCY SMITH

MAYOR:

A PROCLAMATION

FOR A DAY OF

THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE

Each year our Government has set apart a day to give thanks to Almighty God for the blessings He has bestowed upon us, making us well, strong, and happy.

Wherefore I, Percy Smith, Mayor of Cottage Row, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, set apart Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November, as a day of remembrance and thankfulness to God. I call upon the citizens of Cottage Row to observe this day by giving thanks to the Giver of Good, for the prosperity of our Government and School, which the Managers are making better each year.

Let us give thanks for the new building we are to have, and for the generosity of those who have contributed towards it. Let us give thanks for our health, the prosperity of our nation, our harvest, and for the success we have had at different branches of work pursued at this School. Let us then give heartfelt and solemn thanks to God, and seek to praise Him not by words only but by deeds.

Given at The Farm and Trades School this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and eight, the ninety-fourth year of our School, and the twentieth year of Cottage Row.

PERCY SMITH.

By his Honor, the Mayor of Cottage Row, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen.

JOHN O. ENRIGHT.

CLERK.

God save the Government of Cottage Row.

Our Thanksgiving

The Sunday before Thanksgiving, in chapel, Mr. Bradley read, as usual, the proclamations of the President of the United States, and the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. On Tuesday night, Mr. Bradley gave out the Mayor's proclamation. This one is written by the boy who is Mayor of Cottage Row Government. That Thanksgiving was approaching could be seen by anyone passing through the kitchen. The fellows were picking pin feathers out of the turkeys, helping with the making of cranberry sauce, and other things.

At last it came, although the day was not as pleasant as one would wish. I am sure we all had a good one, I know I did.

When we went to breakfast, we found that it was the same Thanksgiving breakfast as we always have—bread, coffee, and mince pie. After breakfast we went out to the assembly-room, and after the necessary work was done we were dismissed to enjoy ourselves as we pleased.

Some fellows read books, worked in the shop, practiced on their instruments, or walked around, but the main thing was a football game between the West and East dormitories. The halves were thirty minutes, with ten minutes intermission. In the first half the West side scored two touchdowns but did not kick a goal either time. In the last half the East side held the West down to nothing, the game ending with the score ten to nothing in the West dormitory's favor.

At eleven o'clock the bundles which the boys had received from their friends were given out, making those who received them happy, as

they contained many good things, such as chicken, candy, nuts, etc.

The next thing was dinner. Each boy received a printed menu of the dinner, which read as follows:—roast turkey, giblet gravy, celery, cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes, mashed turnip, onions, bread and butter, oranges and apples, nuts, raisins, figs, and Clicquot Club sodas. Each boy had all he wanted. This year, for the first time, a turkey was put on a platter at the head of each of the seventeen tables, and the monitors had an opportunity to try their hand at carving. Some fellows had rather a hard time at it, but there were some instructors on hand who helped some of them, so that the next time they will be able to do it without any help. The oranges, nuts, raisins, and figs were furnished, as usual, by Mr. Tenney, Robert May's uncle, and Mr. Flanders, of Martin L. Hall Co. I am sure we all thank them very much for their kindness.

After dinner the fellows walked around and settled their dinner. After awhile some of the fellows got ready for a football game between the North and West dormitories, which came off at three o'clock. There were thirty minute halves with ten minutes intermission. This was also an exciting game, the West dormitory trying to hold the North down from scoring, but try as hard as they might, the North dormitory scored two touchdowns, but did not kick a goal, the game ending with the score ten to nothing in the North's favor.

Then came supper, which consisted of bread, milk, and cup cakes. After supper the fellows played around until half past seven, and then went up to the assembly hall. Mr. Bradley said there would be some boxing matches for those who cared to box. Quite a lot of fellows wanted to try their hand at it, and there were some exciting exhibitions. This was the last feature of the day, and we all went to bed feeling that we had had a very pleasant Thanksgiving.

WILLIAM W. FOSTER.

Our Thanks

Each year the boys are given an oppor-

tunity just before Thanksgiving to state their special reasons for thankfulness. The following are some of their expressions:—

First Class

Every year, around Thanksgiving time, each fellow is given the opportunity to express on paper his overflowing gratitude for all that is done for him. I, also, express my gratefulness, first to God, who has so far laid a smooth path for me. I am grateful for the moral education, as well as the mental education I am getting at this School. I am thankful that my friends are all well. These are only a few of the many things I am grateful for.

PAUL H. GARDNER.

One thing that I am thankful for is that I can work on the farm, because it is healthy, and I am not doing the same thing all the time. I am thankful that we have visiting days so that my mother, brothers, and friends can come and see me, and that we can play a couple of hours every day, besides every Saturday afternoon. Another thing which I am thankful for is that we have a gymnasium and can use all the things that are in it.

THOMAS H. DOTY.

I am thankful that I have some very good friends and that they come to see me on visiting days and write to me often. I am thankful that I am a member of the first class, of the boat crew, and am on the football team. I am grateful that our class pins have come. I am also grateful that I have a good bed to sleep on, and that I sleep in the North dormitory and receive the privileges that are given to the North dormitory boys. I am thankful that my friends are in good health and that I am also.

HAROLD L. MARSHALL.

I am thankful that I am living and have good health. I am thankful that we have visiting days. I am grateful for what Mr. and Mrs. Bradley and the instructors have done for me since I have been at this School. I am thankful for the good times I have had this last year.

ROBERT W. GREGORY.

I am thankful that I am a pupil in this School, and am receiving the excellent training

which this School gives. I am also extremely grateful for the good advice given me, and the preparation I am receiving to fight life's battles. I am thankful for the many pleasures received from our Managers, Superintendent, and others who are interested in the School. I am thankful that when I start out in life I will be better prepared than the average boy. I am thankful that my relatives and friends are getting along fairly well, and are in good health.

CLARENCE M. DANIELS.

Most everybody knows what it is to be thankful. I do not think I realized what it was to be thankful for what was being done for me until I came to this School. It has been the custom before Thanksgiving to write a thankful article. I am glad to say I am thankful for a great many things. First, that my friends are well and happy, and that I am in the best of care, so that I may be able to help them when the proper times comes. I am very thankful for what is being done for me at this School. I hope that everybody is happy.

WILLARD H. PERRY.

Second Class

I am thankful that I exist. I am thankful that I am in good health. I am thankful I have a kind mother, and other good relatives and friends. I am thankful I work in the printing-office. I am thankful I have a good home and enough to eat. I am thankful we have a gymnasium in which I can play. I am thankful we have a band. I am thankful I am having good schooling. I am thankful there is a Farm and Trades School and I am a pupil. I am thankful there are all the buildings there are on our Island. I am thankful for all the entertainments and other good things the School has given me. I am thankful I am in the second class.

WILLIAM H. McCULLAGH.

I am thankful because I am allowed to write letters to my relatives and friends. Thankful for the plain, hearty, wholesome, muscle and brain-producing food that is given me. Thankful for a warm place to sleep, a large, roomy, warm sewing-room to sew in. Thankful because

I am allowed to collect stamps, post cards, and post marks. Thankful because I have the opportunity that thousands of boys all over this country wish for. Thankful to become a good, honest, upright citizen of the United States.

EDWARD M. BICKFORD.

As the days pass on to make a year I think sometimes what I am thankful for. Many years ago when the settlers came to this country, they ill used some things—such as the forests. If the forests had been saved then, many people who live now, would be thankful. I am thankful for the opportunity of living, and having the advantages some do not have. I am thankful for my friends, and that they are in good health. I am thankful for my chance to learn and be taught about agriculture, which I hope will be my advanced work in life. I am thankful that one of my former pieces of work was learning how to plow, along with many other useful things, which will surely become useful to me later on.

TERRANCE L. PARKER.

I am thankful I am in good health, and have not been sick this year. I am thankful that I have a brother, two sisters, and a mother, and that they are all well and in good health. I am thankful for the good President that we have to rule the United States.

ELMER BOWERS.

I am thankful that I have a mother, brother, and sisters that are in good health, and are comfortable, and all are able to come and see my brother and myself. I am thankful for the training and schooling I am getting, as well as for the clothing and food that is given me. I am thankful for all other things that are being done daily for my relatives and myself.

ALFRED W. JACOBS.

I am thankful that I have a good home and am learning a trade. I am grateful that I am being educated in many ways. I am thankful that I have a good aunt and uncle who write to me often. I am thankful that I have a good bed to sleep in and plenty of good wholesome food. I am thankful that my health is good. I am thankful for the opportunity that I have to make things in the shop, out of wood.

SPENCER S. PROFIT.

Thompson's Island Beacon

Published Monthly by

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor

A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR WORTHY BOYS
DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND REQUESTS.

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TREASURER'S ADDRESS 50 STATE ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

Again Thanksgiving is with us. As we read the thankful articles the boys of our School have written we, also, hastily review the year and dwell with grateful hearts on the many blessings we have received.

There are three causes that we, as a

School, wish to publicly acknowledge. We are thankful that Gov. Bradford obeyed the impulse that prompted him to send four men "on fowling," so that they might, after a special manner, rejoice together after they had gathered the fruit of their labor. It was the result of this one man's obedience to his sense of duty, executed by four others, that gives us the record of the first American Thanksgiving now annually observed by us as a Christian nation.

The second cause for gratitude is the examples of those qualities that make for good citizenship. Says a distinguished writer,—“Among the remarkable qualities with which Providence for its own wise ends seems to have endowed the character of our ancestors, I know of none more striking and admirable than their love of order, and their submission to those just restraints whereby society is held together, personal security guarded, and public liberty preserved. . . . Before they left the ship they projected, formed, and signed the first compact for liberal government under equal laws of which we have any record.” They, our forefathers, were submissive to authority.

Thoughtful men tell us that the greatest defect of American character today is lack of reverence for authority and that what we need is to follow this example of the Puritans and the Pilgrims, and gain as a nation, a new and effective baptism of the spirit of submission and obedience to laws for the general good. We need a greater respect for authority in our homes, and in our schools, in private, as well as public life.

The third cause for thankfulness is that the Pilgrims so finely exemplified the truth that the conquering of hardships is the course of true success. We have a tendency towards making all conditions too easy. The parent and the modern teacher are in grave danger of making things too

easy for the child and allowing him to miss the tonic of striving against unfavorable conditions, and the satisfactory gain in the end. They, our forefathers, schooled and prepared themselves from the first to bear many adversities, and divers kinds of trouble, knowing that it would be well with them.

Especially for these three causes,—Gov. Bradford's form of **gratitude**, our forefathers' adherence to authority, and their braveness in overcoming hardships, do we as a School return gratitude at this Thanksgiving season.

Notes

- Nov. 2. Fifty barrels cement came.
- Nov. 3. Finished harvesting mangels.
- Nov. 4. Harvested the turnips and beets.
- Nov. 5. New bull came.
Several boys visited the dentist.
- Nov. 6. Harvested corn fodder.
- Nov. 8. Sunday. Rev. G. W. Solley addressed the boys.
- Nov. 9. Load of dressing from Walworth's.
Outside of steamer cabin varnished.
Kate, the horse, humanely disposed of.
- Nov. 10. Writing day.
George Racey Jordan entered the School.
Graduate Merton P. Ellis visited the School.
Warren Albert Twombly returned to his mother.
- Rev. J. J. Lewis gave an illustrated talk on "The Passion Play."
- Twenty-five barrels of kerosene, two of gasoline, and ten tons of gluten and cotton-seed meal came.
- Nov. 11. Concrete work for basement of power house completed as far as capstone elevation.
- Nov. 12. Telephone installed in our locker at City Point.
Tonnage and number cut in steamer "Pilgrim's" timbers.
- Nov. 13. Several boys visited dentist.
- Nov. 14. Four boys went to the theatre.

Nov. 15. Sunday. Rev. James Huxtable addressed the boys. Miss Cambridge sang, accompanied by Mrs. Porter.

Nov. 16. Load of dressing from Walworth's.

Fire extinguishers refilled, and fire pumps overhauled.

Nov. 17. William George Beadle entered the School.

Finished shingling roof over front wing of main building.

Nov. 18. Put metal bow plates, and winter sheathing on steamer "Pilgrim."

First class and advanced pupils entertained by their teacher.

Nov. 19. Load of dressing from Walworth's.

Replaced spar buoy in channel off Head House, City Point.

Nov. 20. Harvested celery.

Load of dressing from Walworth's.

Nov. 21. Two boys went to the theatre.

Six boys attended the Elmendorf lecture on "Norway."

Window and door screens removed from main building.

Zero-setting rain gage added to meteorological instruments.

Nov. 23. Load of dressing from Walworth's.

Nov. 24. Albert Leslie Allyn returned to his guardian.

Small load of spruce and cypress lumber from Freeport St.

Mr. C. S. Tenney gave raisins, nuts and oranges for Thanksgiving, and Mr. William Flanners, of Martin L. Hall Co., gave nuts, figs, and raisins.

Nov. 26. Thanksgiving Day. Football game in morning and afternoon, and boxing matches in the evening.

Nov. 27. Rough day.

Sailboats and Lozier launch covered for the winter.

A launch and rowboat cared for, and the crews taken to City Point.

Three masted schooner, W. S. Perkins, grounded on south end bar while being towed to Dorchester by a tug.

Nov. 28. Graduate Frederick W. Marshall visited the School.

Banked the root-cellar and hot-beds with seaweed.

Several boys attended the Elmendorf lecture on "Holland."

Nov. 30. Renewed riding cables for steamer "Pilgrim."

Set out shrubs around the spring in Bowditch Grove.

November Meteorology

Maximum temperature, 62° on the 4th.

Minimum temperature, 25° on the 16th.

Mean temperature for the month, 41.5°.

Total precipitation, .76 inches.

Greatest precipitation in 24 hours .32 inches on the 15th.

4 clear days, 21 partly cloudy, 5 cloudy days.

Total number of hours sunshine, 150 and 10 minutes.

A Lunar corona observed on the 29th.

First snow of the season on the 17th.

The Farm and Trades School Bank

Cash on hand November 1, 1908	\$559.33
Deposited during the month	20.78
	<hr/> \$580.11
Withdrawn during the month	80.38
Cash on hand December 1, 1908	<hr/> \$499.73

Third Class

I am thankful that I have a good mother and other relatives. I am thankful that I can get a good schooling. I am thankful that I have to work so that when I start out in the world I will know how to use my hands and brain. I am thankful that I have a chance to work in the shop and on the farm, and around the yards, too, making things look neat. For the playgrounds and gymnasium. I am thankful that at night I am sure of a good bed, and that I am sure of three meals a day. I am thankful that we have a good Superintendent. I am thankful that we

have so many entertainments. I am thankful that the dentist came down to look over and fix our teeth. I am thankful that we have so many privileges. If I were to write all I am thankful for I should fill a book.

RALPH A. WHITEMORE.

I am thankful that I can be about in the beautiful sunshine, and that I can see the beautiful birds and flowers. I am glad that I can hear the birds sing, and the other things that sound pleasing and make us happy. I am thankful that my friends and relatives are all well. I am grateful that I can get an education, and learn the good things in life.

DICK W. STEENBRUGGEN.

I am thankful that I am alive and well. I am thankful that I have a bed and my meals to look forward to. I am thankful I have clothes to wear, a chance to learn so many things, and a gymnasium which furnishes so much fun. I am thankful I have many friends and they are all well, and for the privileges and good times I have. I am thankful for the visiting days we have, the library, and good Superintendent of this School.

ROYAL R. ELLISON.

I am thankful that I came to this School to learn so that I may be a successful man some day, and go out into the world and make a good living. I am thankful for the good food I get, and thankful that I am getting on all right in my studies, and I am more glad that I have a good time here. I am thankful I have a good mother. I am thankful I have my health and strength.

RALPH A. JONES.

I am thankful that I am in sloyd, as I can learn to make different models, and learn how to carve them, and I am grateful that I have good relatives and friends, and that they got me in a good school where trades of different kinds can be learned, so that when I go out in the world I will know something. I am thankful also for the library, where many interesting books are kept for the use of the boys. I am also grateful for the gymnasium, where the boys have a lot of fun in their play time. I am also grate-

ful for the education that can be got here, and also for the government of Cottage Row, which will teach us to be desirable citizens.

ERNEST M. CATTON.

We all have many things to be thankful for. I am thankful that I have health and strength to do my daily work, and that I know where my next bread is coming from. I am thankful that I am in this School so that I will be prepared for my work in the world when I get through.

CALEB B. FRYE.

Fourth Class

I am thankful that Thanksgiving and Christmas are so near at hand, and that there are so many good things in store for me and everybody else. I am thankful that I have a good mother, brothers, and sisters, and also that I have other good relatives. I am thankful that I am not in the city with the bad boys so that my mother would worry about me. I am thankful that God has kept me alive and well, and that I am in a good home.

OSCAR E. NEUMANN.

I am thankful for this home and that I am getting along so well. That I have relatives to see me every visiting day. I am thankful that I am treated well by all the instructors. I am thankful that it helps my mother while I am here. And I will be thankful when I can help her more.

HAROLD L. WYNOTT.

I am thankful for my warm clothes. I am thankful for this warm house to live in. I am thankful for a bed to sleep in. I am thankful for my food. I am thankful for the sunshine which gives us light. I am thankful for my eyes to see all the beautiful things of nature. I am thankful for my hands that enable me to write this thankful note. I am thankful for everything.

GEORGE R. JORDAN.

I am thankful that I have a mother, brothers, and sisters. I am thankful that they are well and happy. I am thankful that I have plenty of food and drink. I am thankful that I have a good place to sleep. I am thankful that I am well and that I am living at this day. I am thank-

ful that there is a school to go to to learn. I am thankful that I have friends and playmates. I am thankful I am in this land. I am thankful that I do not have to beg for my food, and that I haven't got to sleep in a barrel, or under a tree.

WILLIAM G. BEADLE.

Fifth Class

What I am thankful for is I am in such a good place, for it is better than to grow up to be of no use. I am also thankful that I have such good health and I am able to work. I am thankful for so many animals that are here. I think I will be all the more thankful after I have graduated that I have been in such a good place.

STANLEY B. TISDALE.

I am thankful that my mother, brother, and sisters are well. I am thankful that I am getting along well at the School. I am thankful that we have such a nice Island. I am thankful we have such a good Superintendent as Mr. Bradley. I am thankful that I can go home and see my mother awhile in the spring.

EDSON M. BEMIS.

The first thing I am thankful for is that I am at a place where I can get a good education and be ready to go out in the world. I am thankful for having a good mother, aunts, and grandmother. I am thankful we get good wholesome food. I am thankful for so much sunshine. I am thankful for having Thanksgiving. I am thankful for having a good Superintendent.

HAROLD D. MORSE.

I am glad I am here at this School. I am thankful for my clothes. I am glad to be here for Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's. I am thankful to work on the power house and on the farm.

JOHN T. SLADE.

I am thankful for two good sisters, and a father that I have. I am thankful because there is one special day when we can give thanks to God. I am thankful for the pleasures and visiting days we have had. I am thankful for the food I get. I am thankful for the good home I have, and the good teacher. EDWARD M. POWERS.

Alumni

T. JOHN EVANS, '64, Secretary of Brockton Shoe Manufacturers' Association for the past six years, and the only man who has held that office, has resigned and will take charge of the office of the new George E. Keith Company's factory at East Weymouth. His long experience in the shoe business well fits him for the new position. As Secretary for the Shoe Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Evans has represented his firms before the State Board of Arbitration in all matters in which the companies and the unions were involved, and this has been done without a strike, and in a highly satisfactory manner to all parties.

J. BANKS QUINBY, '06, is back from Williamantic, Conn., where he went to play in an orchestra, and is again with the Reading Chronicle, where he likes and is much liked. Banks also plays in the Euterpe Orchestra of Reading.

LEON H. QUINBY, '07, who was with Mr. T. L. Kinney of South Hero, Vt., is now living with his sister in Sanbornville, N. H., and attending high school. He is very happy and has a good chance. John Herbert M. Nelson took Leon's place at Mr. Kinney's.

The Passion Play

Tuesday, November 10, we had the pleasure of hearing Rev. J. J. Lewis tell us about his trip to Oberammergau. He showed us pictures of the village, and of the Passion Play. This is a religious play given every ten years and is a representation of the suffering of Jesus. The first pictures he showed us were of the houses and some of the people that took part in the Passion Play. He showed us pictures of where Jesus was going into Jerusalem, and also many other scenes of the last week of Christ's life on the earth. We saw a picture of Jesus and His Disciples at the feast of the Last Passover. It was a most excellent lecture, and we enjoyed it immensely.

LAURENCE C. SILVER.

Elmendorf Lecture

One Saturday afternoon six boys went over town to hear an illustrated lecture on Holland, given by Mr. Elmendorf. Among the many in-

teresting views shown were, a map of Holland, the wharf at Rotterdam, and a picture of a tablet in a Baptist Church commemorating the day the Pilgrims sailed for America. Views of some of the native sports were seen, as well as what seems to us a queer mode of dressing. We enjoyed this lecture very much, and at the conclusion we left for home arriving at about six o'clock.

WILLIAM M. MARSHALL.

A Schooner

On November 27, a three masted schooner grounded on the bar at the south end of our Island while being towed to Dorchester. A small tug was towing it, and it grounded shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon. The tug tried to pull it off but without success. The name of the schooner was "W. S. Perkins." When the tide went out it was left high and dry on the bar. The next morning some of the fellows went over and had a look at it. The schooner was finally pulled off after being aground two days, and towed to its destination by two tugs.

CLARENCE S. NELSON.

Part of the Kitchen Work

Every noon, after dinner, we kitchen boys go out to the kitchen and start our work. We wash all the dishes we can and scrub the meat boards, and that leaves one of the tables clear of everything. Then the food is brought up from the instructors' dining-room and is put on one of the tables in the kitchen. When all the food is brought up from the lower dining-rooms, Roy Upham and Frank Mills take the food around to the front store room and bring up the dirty dishes to be washed. Then that table is scrubbed. About two o'clock I dump one of the fires so that the stove will cool off a little. When it has cooled off enough I get the brush, pail, soap, cloth, and hot water, and wash the top of the stove, and the sides, and then put the things away. I next build the fire. I get the wood, shavings, and coal. I put the shavings in first, and the wood next, and then the coal. Then I light the shavings and see that it doesn't smoke. The last thing that is done is the scrubbing of the floor.

ALONZO B. JAMES.



THOMPSON'S ISLAND BEACON

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Christmas Day

Christmas morning came with a great deal of cheer and happiness here on our Island. Everybody was wishing everybody else a "Merry Christmas." After breakfast some of the fellows went skating until it was time to go to assembly hall for the distribution of packages from home, and the presents given to each of the fellows, from the School, and a box of Lowney's chocolates from Mr. Richard Bell. The fellows all enjoyed themselves looking over their presents until time for dinner. Some of the presents were as follows:—sleds, knives, tools, neckties, harmonicas, books, handkerchiefs, sweaters, shaving outfits, gloves, games, candy and nuts.

In the front of the assembly hall was an elevated platform, and on it were Christmas trees situated along the sides and back, and in one corner was a log cabin with holly growing by it. While the distribution of presents was going on a clown came out and did some feats in juggling that were quite interesting.

After our Christmas dinner the boys went skating again until three o'clock. Then we tidied up for a vaudeville show which was provided by Mr. Adams. When we were all gathered in assembly hall Mr. Adams awarded the agriculture prizes which he gives each year. The first prizes of five dollars each were awarded to Terrance L. Parker and John H. Marshall. The second prizes of three dollars each to William B. Laing and James Clifford, and the third, of two dollars each, was given to Bernhardt Gerecke and William M. Marshall. These prizes were given to fellows in the School. The next prizes of five dollars each were given to boys who have left the School and are showing a great deal of

interest in their work on farms. Their names were C. Ernest Nichols, C. Archie Graves, Joseph Keller, and J. Herbert M. Nelson.

In the show which followed, there was clog dancing, singing and acrobatic tumbling. There were two boys who took part in this last one, a little fellow who did a great deal of the tumbling, and a larger fellow who threw him. At the conclusion of the show, there was a sketch in which a man and woman took the parts of two people who had, first, no turkey for Christmas, then two turkeys, then none, and finally one which they kept.

HAROLD L. MARSHALL.

A Successful Fair

Friday evening, December eleventh, we had the big fair which the fellows had looked forward to. The instructors provided the fair for the benefit of the fellows, and the money that was made will be used in providing an entertainment of some kind, the nature of which, will be decided by the fellows themselves, as they have the privilege of voting for what they think will give them the most enjoyment, and we are all wondering what it will be. The articles, which comprised about everything from a popcorn ball to a shawl, were sold, and they were not too expensive for the fellows to buy and send away for Christmas presents to their friends. Everyone who attended voted the fair a success, and it is reported, the sum of \$83.86 was realized. Quite a number of interesting and amusing things were seen, which will be described elsewhere in this issue of the Beacon. JAMES R. GREGORY.

Getting Ready for the Fair

One night a few other fellows and I had the pleasure of helping Miss Ferguson and Miss

Stratton make popcorn balls and candy for the fair. First, we put together the candy boxes, which were made of cardboard covered with pictures and Mother Goose rhymes. We filled forty-five of them with candy that was already made. Miss Stratton had charge of the cornballs with three fellows popping the corn, and three making the balls, while Miss Ferguson had another fellow and me help her make the candy. First we shelled peanuts and made peanut candy, then we had to make plain fudge. This was very easy so I could make some alone. The way we made it was to put four cups of sugar to two cups of milk, two squares of sweet chocolate and some butter. To find out when it was done we tested it in a cup of cold water. When it was just right we took it off the stove and added one and one-half teaspoonfuls of vanilla and stirred it until it became thick, then put it into pans, and put it out of doors to cool. While we were making this much again, the other would be pretty well hardened. After the candy was good and hard we cut it up and put it into boxes.

The cornballs were being made as fast as the candy. White sugar and molasses was boiled until it would thread. While three were popping the corn the rest picked out "old maids." When a large pan full of corn was ready the molasses was poured over it and some began to make balls while two fellows wrapped them up in paraffine paper. We all took great pleasure in testing the candy and cornballs as well as making them. As it was getting late, all the fellows went to bed but three of us who stayed to clean up. We cleaned off the stove, swept the floor, and washed all the dishes and pans. In all there were one hundred and fifteen boxes of candy, and two hundred and fifty cornballs ready to be sold at the fair. We all enjoyed the evening very much and hope to have a chance at the same work again.

GEORGE J. BALCH.

Decorations and Music at the Fair

Assembly hall was decorated for the fair with the national colors, and navy blue and old gold, colors of the School. The wide bunting with red and white stripes on the outer edges, and a central stripe of blue with white stars, was

hung around the top of the hall and came toward the middle from the center of the sides, dividing the ceiling into four parts and coming in the center to form a canopy for the fancy table. At either end of the table was a national flag on a stand. The School's colors were looped all around the walls of the room. The different tables were also decorated. The fancy table was decorated with red, white and blue bunting. The pennant table was decorated with white and navy blue bunting with a large knot of old gold. The candy table had blue bunting draped with old gold bunting looped and knotted at intervals. The table for the old man was all draped in red. Where the squash was placed was decorated in white. The decorations looked very pretty. During the fair the School's band furnished music. We also had two graphophones going. At the end we danced. Mrs. Bradley played the piano so the band fellows could dance.

ROBERT R. MATTHEWS.

The Old Man

A few days before the fair we were surprised to see signs on yellow cardboard posted up in different parts of the house. Some were printed "Visit David," "Oh! Whiskers," "Pull 'em Quick," "Pull 'em Good," "Visit the Old Man of the Island," "Blue 5c," "Yellow 10c," "Pull for a Prize," "Pull 'em Often," "5c and 10c a Pull," and "Pull Whiskers." Some of these were on blue cardboard, and were alternated with those on the yellow cardboard and made into banners and hung around to advertise the old man. These were auctioned off during the fair and brought quite a sum. When we entered the hall, on one side we saw a head painted to look like an old man. The whiskers were made from narrow strips of blue and yellow paper and each one was numbered. When a fellow pulled a whisker he told Mr. Miller, and then went to either Miss Brewster or Miss Gordon after a prize.

HAROLD W. SMYTH.

Pennants

One of the most attractive things at the fair was the pennant table, where School pennants were sold by Mr. Ekegren and Miss Pierce. It was situated in one corner of the hall. The pen-

nants were pinned upon three screens and also laid on the table. The first thing the fellows bought were the pennants. The largest of them were made of navy blue felt and had old gold F. T. S. letters on them. These cost fifty cents and the staff five cents. The small pennants cost twenty-five cents. The pennants of the E. P. A. were red with white letters and blue ends, while others were blue with white letters and red ends. They sold for twenty-five cents. The armbands were navy blue with old gold F. T. S. letters on them, and cost fifteen cents. The pennants went very fast and many more could have been sold.

EDWARD H. DEANE.

The Squash Contest

In one corner of assembly hall, there was a squash, that most of the fellows called a "freak" because they had never seen one of such a color before. In back of the squash was a pillow of navy blue felt which had the letters F. T. S. embroidered in old gold. The one who came the nearest to guessing how many seeds there were in the squash would get the pillow. In order to have a guess you had to pay one cent. Some of the instructors paid ten or fifteen cents. After all had guessed the seeds were counted and Mr. Bradley read off how many seeds there were and who guessed the nearest to the correct number. There were six hundred eighty-seven, and Ralph Whittemore guessed six hundred ninety-nine. His guess was the nearest so he got the pillow.

STEPHEN EATON.

Rebecca at the Well

One of the attractions at the fair, was an old-fashioned well, and a well sweep from which was suspended a bucket. The well stood in one corner of the hall. It was about three feet square and about three feet high, and was made of slabs. The punch was made of lemonade and grape juice. Miss Ferguson was Rebecca. She was dressed in an oriental dress of blue and white, with her hair in braids. The punch was sold by Miss Ferguson and Mr. Kibby for two cents a glass. The cornballs and candy made the fellows thirsty, so the well was well patronized.

HAROLD Y. JACOBS.

The Fancy Table

As we entered assembly hall, on the night of the fair, the first thing we noticed was the gaily draped fancy table in the center of the room. Around it stood Mrs. Dix, Miss Walton, Miss Balch, and Mr. Thomas, who were selling the articles. On the table were things for sale that the instructors had made, such as handkerchiefs, aprons, neckties, etc.; also many fancy articles that came from the city, such as bags, pin-cushions, and other things. ELMER BOWERS.

The Candy Table

The candy table was located on the area side of the assembly hall. A few days before the fair, anyone passing through the kitchen would smell the fudge and popcorn. The fudge was put in little boxes covered with pictures and Mother Goose rhymes. This table was the chief one of interest and quite a crowd was there all the time. The cornballs were made of popcorn, molasses and sugar boiled until hard, and then made into balls and wrapped up in paper. The fudge was ten cents a box, and cornballs one cent apiece. All the candy and popcorn balls were sold, and more could have been sold. ALFRED W. JACOBS.

A Fortune Teller

One of the enjoyable things at the fair was to visit "Madam Zorah," a lady who told fortunes. To have our fortune told we had to pay the small sum of two cents. Every boy that cared about it, and that had a chance to see the fortune teller, did so. She was seated behind screens so that none could see except the one whose fortune was being told. She had a pack of playing cards that she would shuffle before she began, and she told the past, present, and future. Miss Lilla Elizabeth Kelley did this.

JAMES L. JOYCE.

Storm Windows

Every fall the storm windows are taken from the west loft and brought down to the wash-room, where they are washed, after which they are put on to the windows most exposed to the weather. In winter, the most severe winds are from the North, Northwest, and West.

FRANK H. MACHON.

Thompson's Island Beacon

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Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor

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DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

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Confidence in a person may be likened to the main spring of a watch. The main spring is the most vital part of the watch, without which it would be practically useless as a time keeper. It must be perfect, and unbroken, and so adjusted as to work harmoniously with every other

part of the watch; and likewise a person in whom no confidence can be placed is as helpless as a ship in a turbulent sea with neither sails nor rudder to guide it, insofar as being able to gain and maintain a position in life such as only comes to those whose every act has been so molded as to merit the confidence and respect of their business associates, employers, friends or neighbors.

Lost confidence should be abhorred by all well-meaning people, and the old adage—"What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well"—should be always paramount, for with such a determination, success is bound to come, and with success respect is bound to come too. The failures seen as one goes about can be traced more or less directly to a careless, indolent person, whose only aim or wish is to see not how much, but how little can be done in a given time. Such tactics are equivalent to a sly, deceitful, underhanded method of pilfering, when pay is taken for work that has never been done, but purposely neglected with the intention of deceiving, and getting something unjustly deserved. The one who thinks he is the smart one and is continually trying to deceive someone, is the real fool indeed, for, sooner or later, a bomb will explode, so to speak, and he will find himself buffeted about in the storm of a general shake-up in the working force, and some industrious fellow, who has been a conscientious worker, pushed ahead with increased pay, while he joins the ranks of the unemployed, and frets and fumes about injustice and an ungrateful employer.

Confidence when once lost can never be regained, no matter what one's position is in life, nor where located. It is what seem to be the small things in life that are eventually the really great ones. Therefore, it behooves everyone to be on the watch, and help themselves by helping others. Neither success nor prosperity

can be received without being created. It is upon the efforts of the faithful workers whose whole hearts and souls are in their work that comes the burden of supporting the indolent and shiftless, unappreciative class of ingrates. It is a pity, indeed, that such facts can be chronicled, and with no apparent effort on the part of the recipients of such consideration to benefit their condition, nor willing to contribute their share to the well-being of the community.

Deceitfulness, and a shirking of what is justly expected from one, are the quickest roads to failure and lost confidence. A knowing disregard of instructions and directions for performing a given duty is another direct road to an unsuccessful career. It is being demonstrated more and more every day, that the ones who do things, under any and all circumstances, whether some one is watching their every movement or not, are the ones who reach the front rank of success, and have the confidence of the people at large. Dishonesty, deceitfulness, laziness, and an ungrateful spirit, are closely related and inseparable, and when one is inculcated, the others fall in line with the regularity of a well-drilled body of soldiers.

Notes

Dec. 1. Killed a pig and bull.

50 barrels of cement came.

Mr. Richard Humphreys gave an illustrated talk on his trip to Africa.

Dec. 2. Pulled the parsnips.

Dec. 3. Harvested the cabbages.

Seven boys visited the dentist.

Dec. 4. Play, "Belle, the Typewriter Girl," given by the boys.

Dec. 8. George Homer Appel, and Arthur Gardiner Appel entered the School.

Small load of spruce, and some spruce slabs from Freeport Street.

Dec. 9. Banked hotbeds with seaweed. Henry George Eckman left the School.

Usual Christmas box of Lowney's chocolates came for the boys and instructors, from Mr. Richard Bell.

Musical entertainment by Mr. Clarence Humphreys and friends.

Dec. 10. Graduates C. Alfred Malm and Merton P. Ellis visited the School.

Dec. 11. Made 20 trespass sign boards.

Made a few repairs on rowboat "Standish."

Fair given by instructors for the pleasure and benefit of the boys.

Completed six horses and ladders for Massachusetts Humane Society.

Dec. 12. Moved hose house to temporary location.

Treasurer Arthur Adams visited the School.

Dec. 14. Load of dressing from Walworth's.

Dec. 15. Began top dressing.

Covered the strawberry plants.

Pumped out City Point landing float.

Dec. 16. Moved ladder house to temporary location.

Magazines received from Miss Lilla Elizabeth Kelley.

Dec. 17. Placed horses and ladders on the bank of the Charles River for Massachusetts Humane Society.

Dec. 19. Decorated chapel for Christmas concert.

Branch and gate for power-house water supply installed on main pipe line.

Dec. 20. Sunday. Christmas concert.

Dec. 21. Killed a pig.

Load of spruce boards and matched planks from Freeport Street.

Louis Clifton Darling left the School to work for Martin L. Hall Co., Boston.

Dec. 22. Fifty barrels of cement came.

Dec. 23. Fall term of school closed.

First skating of the season.

Set hydrant houses to protect hydrants from freezing.

Dec. 25. Christmas. Awarding of the Adams Agriculture prizes.

Usual distribution of gifts in the morning,

and in the afternoon, entertainment provided by Treasurer Arthur Adams.

Dec. 28. Set out Christmas trees around walks and buildings, for protection and ornament.

Load of dressing from Walworth's.

Dec. 30. Through the kindness of Mr. Bayard Thayer, thirty-three boys attended the Sportsman's show, and all are to do so.

Dec. 31. Rowboat "Standish" painted.

Thirty-three more boys visited the Sportsman's show.

December Meteorology

Maximum temperature 64° on the 1st.

Minimum temperature 11° on the 6th.

Mean temperature for the month 32.2°.

Total precipitation 1.44 inches.

Greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours, .42 inches on the 8th.

9 days with .01 or more inches precipitation.

3 clear days, 23 partly cloudy, 5 cloudy days.

Total number of hours sunshine 127 and 10 minutes.

Monthly snowfall 2.50 inches.

The Farm and Grades School Bank

Cash on hand December 1, 1908	\$499.73
Deposited during the month	89.40
	<hr/> \$589.13
Withdrawn during the month	109.46
Cash on hand January, 1, 1909	<hr/> \$479.67

The Christmas Concert

The fellows gathered in assembly hall the Sunday before Christmas to have a Christmas concert. Twenty-one fellows spoke pieces, the choir gave a number of selections, and two boys sang a song, the choir joining in the chorus. The selection the fellows liked the best was the one given by George R. Jordan and John O. Enright—"A Plan That Failed." One of them was Santa Claus and the other boy represented a fellow who hung up an extra large stocking to get more presents, but the plan failed. Another one was "Through the Telephone," by Dick W. Steenbruggen. Here a boy telephoned to the North Pole and found out that Santa Claus was on his way to the Island. Another prominent

feature was "The Signals." Seven boys had signals and after each one of them told the meaning of his signal, Thomas Carnes hoisted them up on a flag staff. Mrs. Dix then sang "A Lullaby," the choir joining in the chorus. Mr. Bradley and Mr. Thomas made remarks on Christmas.

Song - - - - - Choir

"Glory in the Highest"

Address of Welcome Clarence M. Daniels

Responsive Reading

Leader, Paul H. Gardner

Song Fred'k Hynes, Dana Osborne and Choir

"Hail the Day"

Recitation - - - - - Carl D. Hynes

"A Recipe for Christmas Cheer"

Recitation - - - - - William M. Marshall

"Santa Claus' Names"

Song - - - - - Choir

"Bethlehem Star"

Recitation - - - - - LeRoy B. Huey

"Alaska Christmas Candles"

Recitation - - - - - Terrance L. Parker

"The Carving of Fra Bernardo"

Song - - - - - Choir

"The Shepherds"

Recitation - - - - - Dick W. Steenbruggen

"Through the Telephone"

Exercise George R. Jordan and John O. Enright

"A Plan that Failed"

Song - - - - - Choir

"Swing Christmas Bells"

Recitation - - - - - William E. Rowell

"Christmas in Sweden"

Recitation - - - - - George J. Balch

"The Silent Guide"

Song - - - - - Choir

"O Chime Again"

Recitation - - - - - Laurence C. Silver

"Just in the Place Where We Live"

Recitation - - - - - Edward M. Bickford

"What Happened on Christmas Day"

Song - - - - - Choir

"Blest Morn, We Hail Thee"

Recitation - - - - - Ralph A. Whittemore

"Christmas Tokens"

Exercise - - - - - Class

"The Signals"

Song - - - - - Choir

"O, Peal Your Merry Chimes"

Remarks - - - - - Mr. Thomas

Song - - - - - Mrs. Dix and Choir

"A Lullaby"

Remarks - - - - - Mr. Bradley

WILLIAM H. McCULLAGH.

Belle, the Typewriter Girl

One of the most interesting entertainments we have had this winter was a play in five acts given by some of the fellows. The first Friday in December the play came off. On that evening we all entered assembly hall and were conducted to reserved seats by ushers, and at eight o'clock the play began. The players were:—

John Randall	-	-	George J. Balch
A returned diamond miner from Africa			
Simon Morgan	-	-	Clarence M. Daniels
A banker and broker			
Ralph Morgan	-	-	Paul H. Gardner
His son			
Edward Blake	-	-	Willard H. Perry
Morgan's chief clerk			
Abe Cohen	-	-	Terrance L. Parker
With a gold mine to sell			
Belle Randall	-	-	Louis C. Darling
The miner's daughter			
Julia Randall	-	-	Frederick J. Wilson
The miner's wife			

Between the acts we enjoyed music, refreshments were sold, and between acts three and four, a sketch entitled "Words to the Wise," was given by Frederick J. Barton. PERCY SMITH.

Sale of Tickets

Assembly hall, where "Belle, the Typewriter Girl" was given, was divided into sections, A, B, C, and D. At one in the afternoon, the day before the show was given, the fellows lined up in the reading-room to get their tickets. Everyone was trying to get a good seat. Some fellows got good ones, and some not so good. The tickets conformed to the sections and numbers on the settees. We filed to a table, and Louis Darling sold the tickets. The tickets were 5 cents, and 10 cents for those over 20 years.

HERBERT H. KENNEY.

Sportsman's Show

We had the privilege of attending the Sportsman's Show this year as we have had in previous years. We left the Island at nine o'clock in the morning arriving there about ten. The fellows went in three different groups. The first group attended on Wednesday, and the last on Friday. As we entered the building the first things that met our gaze were large cages divided into sections containing pheasants and grouse. In the

middle of the building was a large pond where water birds were kept. As we proceeded we came to where the game animals were kept, such as moose, elk, raccoons, rabbits, deer, a Russian wild boar, and some squirrels. The gun case was another place of attraction. Here were kept the different models of guns, such as different sizes of Colt revolvers, rifles, double-barreled shotguns, triple-barreled shotguns, etc. In the back part of the hall was a large tank of water where the aquatic sports took place, such as diving through a hoop, a tub race, a relay race, fancy diving, swimming races, etc. While these were going on the Salem Cadet Band was playing. Down stairs was the shooting gallery where the men were trying their skill. On the second floor was an exhibit of the sub-target gun. This is used in armies and navies for practice. Opposite this was the bowling alley. We left the building about three forty-five, arriving at the landing about four-thirty, having had a fine time, for which we are indebted to Mr. Bayard Thayer.

GEORGE A. MATTHEWS.

Leaf Mould

In the rear of the storage barn is a bin that has lately been rebuilt. In this bin leaves are put that the fellows have picked up on the lawns, under the trees, on the back road, and various places to form leaf mould. Leaf mould is formed by time and weather. It is composed of nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon. It is called "humus." Humus gives a dark brown or blackish color to the soil. This is very good for trees and sandy soil.

STANLEY B. TISDALE.

Gathering Drift Wood

One afternoon another boy and I, with one of the farm instructors, went around the Island picking up drift-wood. One boy drove the double-horse team while the instructor and I threw the wood into the cart. We got four or five loads that afternoon, which were taken to the woodpile. After we got our last load, and had emptied it, the instructor cleaned out the cart and went down to the wharf after freight, while the other boy and I bedded the stalls of the gray team.

EDRIC B. BLAKEMORE.

FRED P. THAYER, '04, is with T. W. Ripley & Co., printers, where he went to work on leaving the School. Fred writes an ambitious and hopeful letter, and expresses his determination to thoroughly understand the printing business.

GEO. I. LEIGHTON, '04, writes to wish us a "Happy New Year," and to add two more years to his subscription to the Beacon. George is still working for the Boston Counter Co., having been employed there since leaving us.

ERNEST NICHOLS, '07, works for Mr. Arthur M. Vaughan, of Randolph, Vermont. Mr. Vaughan is State Forester of Vermont, and was for some years instructor in agriculture at this School. Ernest attends, the high school, and is happy to be able to continue his studies.

T. CHAPEL WRIGHT, '08 sends an interesting letter from Three Lakes, P. Q., where he is living on a farm with his mother and step-father. He, and his brother Clifton, are helping to build a log house. Clifton hopes to visit the School next summer.

A Musical Entertainment

Wednesday, December ninth, Mr. Richard C. Humphreys provided a musical entertainment for us. These people contributed to our pleasure:—Miss Charlotte D. Pope, Soprano; Mr. A. S. Nye, Baritone; Mr. C. B. Humphreys, Pianist; and Miss Margaret Langtry, Violin, accompanied by Miss Gertrude Belcher. Mr. Humphreys began by playing a piece on the piano. Then Mr. Nye sang. Miss Pope sang in Italian, which sounded very funny, and then she sang two Stevenson songs. Miss Langtry played a piece entitled "Perpetual Motion." It was very quick and pretty. The fellows clapped a long while and she played it over again. We heard some fine duets by Miss Pope and Mr. Nye, and a number of selections by Miss Langtry, and Mr. Humphreys. We went to bed thankful for having heard such good music.

FREDERICK J. BARTON.

A Change of Classes and Work

On December eleventh, the first and third classes changed sessions. The first class is having the forenoon session, while the third class

attends school in the afternoon. I am glad the first class has the morning session because we had to work by lamp light the latter part of the afternoon. The classes were changed so as to have a larger squad of fellows on the farm mornings. A change of classes made it necessary to change their work. When we came out of the dining-room the morning of the change, the third class fellows who were to work in the morning were told where they were to work until further notice. The first class were told at one o'clock where they were to work.

FREDERICK J. WILSON.

Lecture on a Trip to Africa

Mr. Richard C. Humphreys recently gave a stereopticon lecture on his trip to Northern Africa and the Mediterranean, and including the Azores, Gibraltar, Morocco, Algeria, Tripoli, Tunis, Crete, Malta, Sicily, and Italy. Mr. Humphreys first showed a view of the Azores landing, the Battle of Flowers, and then a beautiful view of Gibraltar and the Rock itself. Other pictures following were of an Arab, who was Mr. Humphrey's guide, an Arab on a camel, a lion of the desert, Arabs in camp with their camels, a wharf in Tunis, which was made of cork, the chapel of bones in Malta, a view of a city after a volcanic eruption, Mt. Etna, Mt. Vesuvius, and a great many others. After the lecture Mr. Humphreys asked if anyone would like to ask any questions. A few were asked and answered, then some souvenirs of his trip were shown. Mr. Humphreys was thanked for his very interesting lecture.

EDWARD M. BICKFORD.

Milking

Every morning, at quarter of five, the watchman awakens the milkers. After we wash, we go to the barn, take our stools and pails, and milk our regular cows. Each milker has five or six cows to milk. When we get through milking one cow, we weigh the milk and write the amount on the milk report. A pound is one pint. We get through milking about quarter past six every morning. In the afternoon, as soon as school is dismissed at five o'clock, we milk again. We finish at about quarter of six. I like milking very much.

JOHN H. MARSHALL.



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Our Farm Machines

On our farm we have a number of farm machines that help us do our work. In the spring or fall the land is plowed, harrowed, and fertilized. For this purpose we use the plows, harrows, and the manure-spreader to spread the manure. In summer time the vegetables that are planted have to be cultivated, hoed, weeded, and fertilized. In planting our corn we use the corn-planter. The corn and fertilizer are put in the machine and then a horse draws it along and the wheels go around to plant the corn. Then a big wheel turns to cover it over. In weeding this corn we have a weeder with teeth similar to a horse-rake. It is called the "Star Weeder." A horse hauls it along and a boy guides it. It weeds a number of rows at a time.

In June, when the hay and weather are right, we begin our haying season. In haying, first of all we use the "Walter A. Wood" mowing-machine to mow with. The tedder kicks up the hay and turns it over to dry. When it is dry the hay-rake rakes it up and it is hauled to the barn in a hay-rack. After the haying season is over the apples begin to get ripe. We have a cider-mill to help us make our cider. It consists of a frame work and trough to put the apples in, then a wheel is turned and the apples are crushed and then pressed, the juice running into a pail. Our corn is husked and the stalks used as cut feed for the cattle. We have a horse-power and cutter, that cuts the corn stalks for this purpose. The cobs with the kernels on them are put in a machine which is called the corn-sheller. This machine shells the corn.

When mangels are ready to be pulled, we

gather them in and grind them for the cattle. The grinding is done by a vegetable grinder. The mangels are put in and the wheel is turned. This turns a roller which has spikes on it. The mangels go between the rollers and are crushed and ready to be fed to the cattle.

In grading land we first use picks and shovels, and a horse scraper. After it is leveled off we have a two-horse roller that rolls the land and makes it ready for grass seed or whatever is going to be done with it. When we sow grass seed we have a little machine which can be strapped around the waist. We fill it with grass seed and turn the main wheel which turns two cog-wheels that turn the sifter that the seed is in. It sifts the seeds out on the ground.

Our farm machines are kept clean and are always to be found in the barns when not in use. They are good helpers and we could not get along very well without them.

THEODORE M. FULLER.

Getting Beacons Ready

Every month when the Beacons are printed it is the office-boys' work to get them ready to go to the subscribers. We put the address on the wrappers, which is done by a machine that puts paste on the back side of the addresses, cuts them off, and pastes them on wrappers. After this is done the Beacons are folded once, and while one of us is doing this the other puts the wrappers around. This is done partly by machine and partly by hand. In the machine there is a board about the size of the wrappers, and on the front edge of this board is a groove with small holes in the bottom to let out the paste. Half way down on the board there are two pieces of iron to keep the wrappers in place.

We then take a Beacon, fold the wrapper around twice, then pull the wrapper out from under the groove, which will have paste on the edge, and paste it down. After they are wrapped they are stamped. The postage on the Beacons that go outside of Boston is paid for by the pound. We have about thirteen hundred subscribers.

JOHN LESTRANGE.

The Light Box

A box has been made in which the steamer's stern and bow lights and the two side lights which are used at night are kept. This box is lined inside with zinc. It is made of white pine three-fourths of an inch thick. The cover is cased with canvas so water will not get in. On the ends are handles. This box is kept on the stern deck. There were two ring-bolts put in the deck about one-half foot from each end of the box, which is lashed to the deck of the steamer. The box is painted a buff color.

WARREN J. BARTER.

Cottage Row Election

The quarterly election of Cottage Row Government was held Thursday evening, January fourteenth, in the first and second school-rooms. The meeting came to order and the Mayor, Percy Smith, appointed for tellers Robert May, Frederick Wilson, and George Balch. We at once gave out the ballots. The shareholders voted first. They can vote for every office, and the non-shareholders can vote for all but assessor. After the election was over, the last term's officers were requested to hand in their badges. After the others went to bed, the tellers counted the votes. The following officials were declared elected:—Mayor, Willard Perry; Shareholding Aldermen, Alonzo James, Christian Field, and Harold Silver. Non-Shareholding Aldermen, Edward Deane and Alfred Jacobs; Treasurer, Stephen Eaton; Assessor, Ralph Whittemore.

GEORGE J. BALCH.

Conduct Prizes

January fifteenth, conduct prizes were given to the boys who had had the least number of marks for the preceding six months. Manager Francis Shaw, gives, twice a year, twenty-

five dollars which is divided into ten money prizes, for conduct, the first being five dollars and the last one dollar. Temple consolation prizes are given by President Alfred Bowditch, of our Board of Managers, which consist of five books. The following named boys received the Shaw prizes:—James Clifford \$5.00, Clarence S. Nelson \$3.25, Earle C. Marshall \$3.00, Frank H. Machon \$2.75, Herbert H. Kenney \$2.50, Harold L. Marshall \$2.25, Alfred W. Jacobs \$2.00, Percy Smith \$1.75, Robert H. May \$1.50, and Harold N. Silver \$1.00. The Temple consolation prizes were given to Ralph H. Marshall, Thomas Carnes, Louis M. Reinhard, Prescott B. Merrifield, and Robert R. Matthews. Harold W. Smyth, Royal R. Ellison, John O. Enright, LeRoy B. Huey, and Joseph A. Kalberg received honorable mention.

ROBERT R. MATTHEWS.

A Perforating Attachment

A perforating attachment has been added to the other attachments for our "Sterling" machine in the printing-office. It is very simple to operate, and extremely useful. The perforator itself is a box-like affair, about three by twelve inches, and is screwed on to a table which is twenty by twenty-one inches, and the table is fastened to the "Sterling" with a screw, while the perforator is connected to the driving-rod by an L shaped cam which operates the lever upon which the perforating punches are fastened, giving it a sheer-like movement. The length of the perforating bar limits a single perforation to ten inches in length, but by reversing the sheet, and making a second perforation, any length up to twenty inches may be obtained, and from one to four sheets may be perforated at a time if the paper is not too thick. There are fifteen punches to the inch. There are also adjustable guides which can be set for different sizes of paper.

EARLE C. MARSHALL.

Weather Signals

Our weather signal-flags are furnished by the United States government and are the same as are used all over the country. They are displayed at the observatory. A white flag indicates fair

weather and stationary temperature. A blue flag indicates rain or snow. A half white flag and the other half blue indicates local rain or snow. A white flag with a black pennant above it indicates fair and warmer weather. A white flag with a black pennant below it indicates fair and colder weather. A blue flag with a black pennant above it indicates rain or snow and warmer weather. A blue flag with a black pennant below it indicates rain or snow and colder weather. Frank Machon, chief of the weather bureau, puts these signals up on a flagstaff on the roof of the observatory. SPENCER S. PROFIT.

A Storm

January seventeenth, we had a very severe snow storm which later turned to rain and eventually froze, doing considerable damage to the trees, bushes, etc. The limbs of the trees were nearly touching the ground under the weight of the ice. There were many branches and limbs broken off the trees, some big branches and limbs from "The Old Elm," one from a tree on the west side of the main building, and one down by the shop. The trees and bushes looked pretty when the sun was shining on the ice. A number of the instruments at the observatory were frozen, and the weather-flag was frozen stiff for two days so that it could not be taken down.

LAURENCE C. SILVER.

A Welch Rarebit Party

Our teachers and one of the other instructors gave the boys of the first class a merry evening January 28th. We were told that our presence was requested in the first school-room. We began by playing games and guessing conundrums, after which followed the rarebit, the making of which was very interesting to us as we are not very well acquainted with the chafing-dish. When it was done, it was served on crackers. We went to bed feeling we had passed a pleasant evening and thanked those who took the pains to give it to us. WILLARD H. PERRY.

Sign Boards

Some new trespass sign boards have been made to put around the Island. These boards are an improvement over the old ones, which

were painted white with black letters. The new ones have cypress backs of seven-eighths stock, and are sixteen and one-half inches long and thirteen inches wide. Two dovetail keys were put in the back of each board, and the top rounded off in a good curve to make it look better. Split dowels with grooves in them, were nailed on in such a way that a card will just slide into the grooves. Then two side pieces extending half way down the sign, and a top piece, which slanted to shed water, were nailed on. The cards with the notice on will be put in the grooves and a tack in the lower part will hold it in place. There are going to be twenty of these signs put around the Island. CLARENCE M. DANIELS.

Playing Hockey

One Saturday afternoon, a lot of boys chose up sides for a game of hockey. For goals we had four sticks which we got from the woodpile. We put two at each end of the pond, about six feet apart. Two boys stood in the middle of the pond and when we were ready to start they hit their hockeys together three or four times and then hit the puck. It took the opposite side from the one I was on a long time to get a goal. At the end of the game the score was ten to ten.

HAROLD D. MORSE.

Scraping the Ice

On a recent holiday, which we were given, six of us fellows went down and scraped the pond near the storage-barn to make it good and smooth for skating. We all took shovels and started in to scrape all the rough places, the snow, and all that spoiled the skating. We took the back side of the shovels, and so got it quite smooth. It was then swept. CALEB B. FRYE.

Blistering Paint

The rowboat "Standish" was sent to the paint-shop to be painted. The old paint that was on the outside was in a very bad condition and very thick. In order to scrape the old paint off, it had to be blistered. This was done with a painter's torch. One of us would blister the paint while the other one scraped the blistered paint off with a putty-knife. HAROLD N. SILVER.

Thompson's Island Beacon

Published Monthly by

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor

A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR WORTHY BOYS
DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

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TREASURER'S ADDRESS 50 STATE ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

Apropos of what has been written, or read, concerning the collision at sea, of the "Republic" and the "Florida," we think it would not be amiss to dwell awhile upon the lesson taught by the fidelity and devotion of the Captain of the "Republic" to his ship, and the attachment of an

under officer for his superior, and the sacrifice each one was willing to make in the performance of what they considered their obligated duties, and the illimitable courage they also displayed in the face of overwhelming odds.

It is not the purpose of this article to eulogize nor specialize on these particular men, but to treat with fidelity and devotion to duty, and with courage to perform this same duty, no matter what it may be, providing, of course, that it be one of the many legitimate pursuits that can be engaged in. By this, we mean that when a person has selected what seems to be the most inviting, or remunerative occupation, and starts in, it must be with the determination to do the position justice, not the position make the person, but rather the person make the position, and not with a sullen, don't-care spirit, but with a vim and a manifest willingness that will not be mistaken, and by a close study and application of detail become a live factor in the hum of industry.

It does not necessarily follow, that to become devoted to duty, one must give up all else, without diversity of any sort, for such is a mistaken idea, but one thing should surely be shunned, and that is, to become imbued with the spirit of dissatisfaction too often prevalent, that detracts, more or less, from the fidelity that would otherwise be shown if more devotion was given to duty, and a courageous attempt made to surmount whatever obstacles might present themselves.

The influences of association oftentimes tend to broaden or lessen the mind, to a certain degree, and should be given the most careful consideration, and when an associate or companion is chosen, let it be one whose fidelity is beyond question; one whose counsel and advice are of the highest quality; one who is always

cheerful, and not continually grumbling because of his lack of something within his grasp, yet too lazy to reach out and get; one whose influences are an inspiration to aspire for the good things of life; and one whose sense of honor and justice is beyond refute.

We realize that there may possibly be a widely diversified opinion as to what may be consistently called a devotion to duty, but we assume that the predominating inclination should be a willingness to sacrifice those things that are of an insignificant, pecuniary personal gain, and put forth every effort to become more proficient; to also train the mind to become more active and exacting; to utilize a few of the many spare hours at one's command for the betterment of civic conditions; an inculcation of a spirit of thrift, and, above all, a courage to do our duty no matter what, when, or wherever we are.

Notes

Jan. 1. Nineteen boys visited the Sportsman's Show.

Usual supply of calendars received from Mr. W. D. C. Curtis.

Jan. 2. Small load of lumber from Freeport Street.

Jan. 4. Winter term of school began.
Finished concrete work on pig-pens under storage-barn.

Jan. 5. Dr. Alexander Burr here to see cattle.

Completed six horses and ladders for Massachusetts Humane Society.

Jan. 6. Load of dressing from Walworth's.

First grade boys spent evening in the assembly-hall with instructors, playing games and singing.

Jan. 9. Letter-writing day.

Placed three horses and ladders on bank of Charles River, Boston side.

Jan. 13. Annual dinner of The Alumni Association.

Rev. T. Namae, from Japan, and graduate William T. Walbert visited the School.

Jan. 14. Killed two pigs.

Finished setting three windows in piggery.

Jan. 15. Shaw conduct prizes awarded.

Play "Out in the Street" given by the boys.

Jan. 16. Foster B. Hoye, a former pupil, visited the School.

Placed three horses and three ladders on bank of Charles River, Cambridge side.

Jan. 17. Sunday. Rev. T. Namae again visited the School. In the afternoon Mr. Namae told the boys something of the Japanese people and their customs.

Jan. 18. Load of plaster came.

Jan. 20. Teachers visited schools in town.

Jan. 22. Finished stonework necessary to carry foundation down to level in east basement.

Jan. 23. Finished sawing 24 cords of wood for the bakery.

Jan. 25. Began collecting winter web of the brown-tail moths.

Jan. 26. George Arthur Mansfield entered the School.

Killed a beef and two pigs.

Jan. 27. Capt. K. W. Perry, of the Revenue Cutter "Gresham," told of the experience of the cutter in going to, and trying to save the "Republic."

Load of grain came.

Jan. 30. Five boys visited the Motor Boat Show.

Jan. 31. Treasurer Arthur Adams visited the School.

January Meteorology

Maximum temperature 58° on the 5th.

Minimum temperature 3° on the 19th.

Mean temperature for the month 30.3°.

Total precipitation 3.08 inches.

Greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours .64 inches on the 24th.

14 days with one or more inches precipitation.

2 clear days, 18 partly cloudy, 11 cloudy days.

Total number hours sunshine 85.

Snow, turning to a rain and sleet storm on the 14th and 15th, caused some damage to trees by breaking limbs.

The Farm and Trades School Bank

Cash on hand January, 1, 1909	\$479.67
Deposited during the month	37.72
	<hr/> \$517.39
Withdrawn during the month	34.62
Cash on hand February 1, 1909	<hr/> \$482.77

Skating

So far this year we have had some good skating. The fellows like skating about as well as any winter sport we have. Some like to skate to one end of the pond on windy days, and let the wind carry them to the other end, some like to play hockey, and some like to see how long it takes them to go around the pond. We have various kinds of skates, such as clamp, hockey, long-runner, wooden-top, and different kinds of key skates. We have three ponds, one at the south end, which is flooded by the rain, melted snow, and salt water from the tide-gate, one by the east side tide-gate, which is formed by rain and melted snow, and another one is by the storage-barn, and is flooded from a hydrant near the stock barn.

PRESCOTT B. MERRIFIELD.

A Talk on Japan

One Sunday afternoon, we had the pleasure of hearing Rev. T. Namae, a Japanese friend of Mr. Bradley's, speak. His talk was based on obedience and loyalty. He said that in his country the children are very respectful to the old people. They are taught to take care of their parents in their old age. The children when very young work hard and save their money so that when their parents are old and unable to work any longer, they can live comfortably. Japan is continually sending out men to different countries to learn their ways and then to come back and teach these ways to their people. When the war with Russia began, many a young man left his good home to go to the front to fight for his Nation. In Japan, the people never show their

sorrows to any one. They are never seen to cry. They have a very strong will power and are able to keep their sorrows hidden. As soon as the war began many children were either homeless or fatherless. The mothers of the children had to go and find work, and the condition of their affairs was pretty bad. While the mothers were out working, day nurseries were started where the mothers might leave their children. These nurseries did a great deal of good for Japan. There were also nurseries for the children who did not have any homes. The children were taken there and looked out for. At the end of Mr. Namae's talk he said the Lord's Prayer in Japanese. It was very interesting, and we enjoyed it very much. PAUL H. GARDNER.

The "Gresham" and the "Republic"

On the evening of January twenty-seventh, we had the pleasure of listening to a thrilling talk given to us by Capt. Perry, of the United States Revenue Cutter "Gresham." He had taken an active part in trying to save the "Republic," which had been rammed by the Italian Steamship "Florida." The latter was an inbound steamship for New York, and, owing to the elements, had gotten away from its regular course, and not being equipped with the "Wireless," there were no means at hand by which communication could be had with the Nantucket light-ship which was only a few miles away. The "Republic" was outward bound, with a large passenger list, and supplies for the United States battle-ship fleet on its way around the world.

On the morning of the disaster, while eating his breakfast aboard the "Gresham," which was at anchor in Provincetown harbor, Capt. Perry received one of the many wireless messages sent out from the "Republic," calling for help. Capt. Perry immediately got under way, although a very dense fog prevailed. Eventually, the "Republic" was located, but having been struck amidship, the water rushed into the engine-room and disabled the engines, leaving the steamship at the mercy of the sea, so a hawser was made fast, and an attempt made to tow it to safety. The passengers had been taken off. After awhile,

it was seen that the "Republic" was beginning to sink, so the hawser was cut, and in a very short time this splendid ship went to the bottom, thus ending one of the most remarkable shipwrecks that has ever occurred.

Capt. Perry also told us the purposes for which the revenue-cutter service was created, and the work it is now performing. On December first, the "Gresham" is ordered to be ready to go to the assistance of any vessel in distress, anywhere on the coast, from Portsmouth, N. H., to the Nantucket lightship, and these orders are effective until the first of April. It was a very interesting lecture, enjoyed by everyone present, and we all thanked Capt. Perry for his kindness.

HAROLD W. SMYTH.

Cow-boy

One morning, the farm instructor told me to go as cow-boy and see if I could do better than the other fellow did, so I went down and began my work. I took a card and brush and began cleaning off the cows, after which I helped the barn-fellow sweep the floor and clean the cracks. When it was time, we let out the cows, gave them a drink, and then waited until the barn-fellow got the floor and gutter cleaned, then we let the cows in and cleaned them off again. After this we helped the barn-fellow get down hay. There are twenty-seven cows and one bull in the barn.

LEVI N. TRASK.

Watch Caps

January ninth, the watch caps were given out. Every fellow in the School was given one. The tops are old gold, and the rim is navy blue, which are the School's colors. These caps are very warm and we are glad to have them.

STANLEY B. TISDALE.

The Trading Company

For the convenience of the boys wishing to purchase articles, for their use, a Trading Company was established with the clothing-room boy as manager. This manager hands Mr. Bradley a slip with the names of the articles he wants to order on it. When the things come, the bill is

copied into the invoice book, then the cost is found of each article and from that the selling price is decided. When a boy buys anything he makes out a check to The Farm and Trades School Trading Company. On the check he also puts what he buys. A record is kept in a sales book of what is bought, who buys it, and the price paid for it. The checks are deposited by the manager who also keeps the books. The first of every month an account of stock is taken with the cost of each article and how much they all cost together, then this is all added up. The amount sold, and the gain, is also found. After this is done Mrs. Dix approves the books. The hour for trading is between twelve and one o'clock. The manager gets half of the profit, and the rest goes into the business.

RALPH H. MARSHALL.

Making Sausage Meat

Whenever a pig is killed a certain part is saved for sausage meat. One afternoon I had to get the meat-chopper from the back store-room. This meat-chopper is fastened to a board four feet long by one foot wide. I put it between two chairs, and the instructor sat on one end and I sat on the other end to hold it down. Theodore Miller and I took turns at grinding. When the meat was all ground I washed the chopper and put it back in the store-room. ROY D. UPHAM.

Juggling

One of the sports I like to do is to juggle tennis balls. I keep three tennis balls with me, and am learning to keep them going in the air, and as soon as one lands in my hand, I throw it up as quickly as I can, and in this way, I keep three going, one in one hand, and two in the air all the time.

WILLIAM B. LAING.

Cleaning off the Wharf

Every morning I clean off the wharf and south-side float. I take a broom, a shovel, and an ice-chisel down to the float, and begin there first. I cut all the ice that has frozen during the night with the ice-chisel, scrape off all I can, and then sweep it. I do the same to the wharf.

CHARLES H. MACSWAIN.

Alumni

HERBERT A. HART, '99, writes to send greetings from both his brother and himself, and to say he is well and getting along nicely, and wishes to be remembered to all who may know him. Herbert is with the S. S. Pierce Co., and his brother is at Wareham, Mass.

CHARLES M. MCKAY, '00, is at Cape Poge Light, Edgartown, Mass., where he went from New Haven. Charlie likes his new position and expects to move his family to Edgartown about the first of April.

FREDERICK F. BURCHSTED, '02, who was formerly with the Fore River Ship Building Co., as draftsman, is now located with the Blake Pump Co., at an increased salary, and is quite well satisfied at present, but is studying evenings so as to fit himself for a still better position. Fred is going at it the right way, and his example is a good one to follow.

Annual Meeting and Dinner

The third annual dinner, and the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of The Farm and Trades School was held on Wednesday evening, January 13th, at the Boston City Club, 9 Beacon Street, Boston. The meeting was held at 7 p. m., and after the reports of the various committees were received the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Thomas J. Evans, '64; 1st Vice-President, Clarence W. Loud, '96; 2nd Vice-President, Charles H. Bridgham, '95; Secretary, Merton P. Ellis, '99; Treasurer, Herbert W. French, '78; Historian, Alfred C. Malm, '01. Walter B. Foster, '78, and William T. Walbert, '08, were admitted members and Rev. T. Namae, Kobe City, Japan, was elected an honorary member. The following guests were present also:—Alfred Bowditch, Arthur Adams, George L. DeBlois, Charles H. Bradley, Frank E. Allard, William A. Morse, and Rev. T. Namae.

The Cobbler's Outfit and Work

One of the morning shop boys is cobbler. His outfit consists of a stand, a set of lasts, (two of each size), a hammer, knife, file, lamp, awl, stretchers, heel and sole trimmers, bone-black

irons, bone-black, leather, shoe-nails, ink, and oil. He keeps an account of how many shoes are brought in, the number tapped, heeled, dis-carded, and returned to the clothing-room. At the bottom of this account he has to put down the extra work he does other than that of a cobbler. When a heel is to be put on, hemlock trimmings are used, and are put on in tiers until the heel is high enough, then a piece of leather of a better quality, and the shape of the heel, is fastened on with a row of iron shoe-nails, after which it is trimmed and inked. When the ink is dry, bone-black is put on, and then it is oiled and left to dry, after which the shoes are taken back to the clothing-room. The taps are done the same way, except that they are not built up, but only one layer of leather is put on.

JOHN O. ENRIGHT.

Sights

From the Island a great many different things and places can be seen. At the south are the Blue Hills, Squantum, and the new houses that are being built. The view east includes many islands, the forts, also the outer harbor. Looking north, Deer Island, Winthrop, and many different kinds of schooners and ships entering and leaving the harbor are seen. To the north-west, East Boston, Charlestown, Bunker Hill monument, battle-ships, liners, tugs, barges, and many other things can be seen. Towards the west, South Boston, Dorchester, and Dorchester Heights can be seen plainly.

CLARENCE S. NELSON.

Stoker

In the laundry there are four fellows who work in the morning and four in the afternoon. One of the morning fellows has charge of the stoves there. The water-heater, which furnishes hot water all over the house, has to be looked after as well as the stove which heats the sad-irons. One fellow gets up at five o'clock to see that things are all right for the day. A new fire is made every morning in the sad-iron heater except Sunday, but a fire in the water-heater has to be going all the time to keep the water hot.

GEORGE A. MATTHEWS.



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Taking Another Fellow's Place

One morning when Harold Marshall went to school at nine o'clock, the bread was left in the oven and I had to take it out, with Norman Johnson's help. There were eighty-five loaves of bread. It was taken out with a peel with a blade four and one-half feet long, and nine inches wide, and the handle ten feet long and three inches in diameter. This peel will hold twelve loaves.

The pans with the bread in them were taken out and put on the table and turned over, and the bread was taken out and laid on four boards about four feet long, two feet wide, and one inch thick. The pans were put in back on a stand.

When the bread was all taken out, I put in the beans to bake. Harold Marshall had put them in the pots and fixed them so that all I had to do was to put some water in them and put them in the oven or on the grate.

Then I moved most of the things in the bakery and swept and got things ready to scrub. The next thing I did was to scrub the floor and put things in order again. After that I got up wood and put it away under the oven to have it handy at any time, or before five o'clock in the morning, or when the watchman builds a fire.

The tops of the mixing tray were scrubbed and wiped dry. The next to the last thing was to get a barrel of flour, and the last thing to be done was to set the yeast soaking in warm water. I had never set the yeast soaking but had seen it done and knew how to do it if necessary.

ALONZO B. JAMES.

Tide Calendars

One of the pieces of work that we do in the

printing-office is the tide calendars which are printed every year.

We make them in two forms of sixteen weeks each and one of twelve. Then they are printed. After they are printed and are all dry they are cut and arranged on the bench in order of the months. A fellow then starts to gather them. When they are all gathered a piece of colored paper is inserted to keep the sets separate. Then they are piled up nicely and looked over to see if they are in the proper order, after which they are stacked up evenly and padded. They are trimmed on both sides and on the bottom. There are two different sizes. The small one has one week to a leaf, while the larger one has two weeks to a leaf.

The next step is getting the backs ready. These are printed on cardboard that has a very smooth surface so that the half tones that we print on it will show up good and clear. We generally have four different illustrations that pertain to the School and its work.

After the backs are all printed they are punched and eyeletted. Then the last stage of the work is done which is stitching the pads to the backs, and then the calendars are all ready to send off or keep for our use. These calendars are used to tell the time when it is high water, and also tell the time when the sun rises and sets. Our location makes these tide calendars very useful to us.

EARLE C. MARSHALL.

A Talk on Music

One Sunday afternoon Mr. Thomas, who assists in our Sunday services, gave us a very interesting talk on music in connection with religion. He said it is a fundamental principle of all

Christian services. In the ancient world it is said they had large choirs numbering, it is thought, two or three thousand men, women, and children. Their instruments were of a very odd make but the music that they produced was very soft and sweet to them. It is thought that these choirs sang the Psalms that we have in our Bible. In this way the vocal music was passed down through generations to the present choirs we have in our churches, but greatly reduced in number. Also the church organ takes the place of those weird sounding instruments of the earlier times.

He said that the Indians had vocal music singing their song to the rising sun. They worshipped the sun and every morning and evening when the sun rose and set they would face it and sing their song. The early Egyptians also worshipped the sun in about the same manner. While Moses was in Israel he wrote a number of Psalms and gave them to the children of Israel to sing. In Greece and Rome they had the best music of the time. Then going to the time of the Reformation he said that Luther also wrote songs of praise. In this way the music developed, starting with the music written all on one note which made a weird sound, and a little later it was written with one melody, and still later two parts were written, and finally the four parts were written making a melody and harmony. Moody and Sankey were two men who worked for the building up of the Christian religion. Moody was an evangelist and Sankey was a singer. They went around, one preaching and the other singing. They did a great deal of good. In speaking of songs in our own time we are told that President McKinley on his death bed asked to have his favorite hymn sung to him, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Another song "When Sorrows Like Sea Billows Roll" was composed by a woman who was traveling on a ship that sank and her two children with it. When she recovered from the shock, she wrote this song and it has been published in the church hymn books. Mr. Thomas's talk was very interesting. PAUL H. GARDNER.

Working in the East Basement

At the beginning of the work in the east base-

ment, holes had to be dug out from under the old walls so as to put in large boulders and concrete and so make a better wall and a stronger foundation. They were not low enough and so an underpinning was needed.

These holes were two or three feet square and every few feet apart. When they were dug down the length of an eight foot pole from the dining-room floor, a layer of concrete was put in three or four inches deep, then we filled in as many large granite boulders as could be put in, these being held together with sand and cement. Then the ends were blocked up with bricks and filled up with concrete until solid.

When these first posts were hard, the spaces between were dug out and then filled in with boulders and concrete the same way. This was done until a wall was built all around the basement from the dining-room floor to the basement floor. Part of the wall was pulled down, leaving an opening large enough for doors, one opening into the tower and one into the assembly-room.

Afterwards the dirt under the tower was dug out and carried away until a hole was dug back far enough to admit a stairway. Near the walls on all sides forms were put up and filled with concrete, the mixing being three parts sand, four and one half parts gravel, and one part cement.

This concrete was of a different thickness in different parts of the wall. Just sand and cement was put in places where it was too small for the coarse concrete to penetrate and make a smooth face. The walls will finally be finished off with fine sand and cement, this being mixed one part sand and one part cement. Later on a concrete floor is to be laid.

LOUIS M. REINHARD.

Digging Trenches

Along the side of the road that leads to the wharf the old timbers are rotten and not much good to hold anything with. I dug two trenches so that new timbers could be put in. I made them about one foot wide and as long as the timbers are. It took me about three hours to do this as there were a number of big rocks in the way.

CHARLES H. MACSWAIN.

Use of the "Fair Money"

The evening of February twenty-second, we listened to a stereopticon lecture on Europe which Mr. Bradley kindly gave us. After the lecture Mr. Bradley allowed the boys to vote how to use the proceeds of the recent "Fair." First he asked for suggestions. Somebody said, "Three days' campaign of 'King Philip'," somebody else, "moving picture show," another, "banquet here, and go to theater in town," some one else, "go to just theater in town," some one else, "banquet in town," and still another, "banquet here and show here." We finally decided on having a banquet and show here. Between forty and fifty dollars out of the eighty-four dollars and seventy-six cents was devoted to the banquet which was held February twenty-seventh, and the remainder will be used for the show.

THEODORE MILLER.

Padding

When there is any padding to be done in the printing-office we get the stock, and see that it is cut, and divided off into the required number of pads, after which we get the pad back and cut it up to the proper size, and then place it so as to come at the bottom of each pad. When this is done we get the blocking press, which has a post at the top and right-hand side, so we can stack up the stock and have good, square edges on the top and right-hand side, to be used as guide sides when the pads are trimmed.

After the pads have all been stacked up and weighted down we get the padding glue and glueing outfit ready, which consists of a stove, steaming-kettle, and melting pan. The glue is cut into small pieces and put into the melting pan, and then as soon as the water in the steaming-kettle begins to get warm the glue will melt and when it is at the proper temperature it is taken to the bench, and two coats applied to the stock, and then a piece of cheese cloth is put on and two more coats of the glue applied. When the padding glue is used separately, the pads sometimes get broken into several pieces, but when cheese cloth is used they hold together

much better and stand hard usage.

These are the principal things we do in padding, but after this is all done the glue is allowed to dry over night, and the next morning the pads are split, or separated, then trimmed to the right size, after which they are ready for delivery.

WILLIAM H. MCCULLAGH.

Taking Coasting Pictures

One Wednesday afternoon before school Mr. Bradley told some of the boys to get sleds and go to the front lawn to have their pictures taken. We all took a sliding position, the double-runner in front with a "flexible-flyer" on each side. There were also sleds, and toboggans scattered on the brow of the slope, and three fellows standing in back of them. Mr. Bradley took pictures from different positions. Then we were told to slide down once, after which we returned to school. ROBERT R. MATTHEWS.

Bugler

For quite a number of years it has been the custom of the School to have two or three buglers to do work similar to that done in the army or navy. There are different calls such as reveille, which calls the fellows to get up and dress; mess, which is blown before each meal; and taps, which is blown the last thing before going to bed. Besides these everyday calls we have the assembly, church call, fire call, and other calls which are blown on special occasions. Attention is given to taps. When it is blown every fellow stands still and when in the dormitory stands by his bed.

PERCY SMITH.

Sunday Morning Farm Work

Sunday morning, the farm boys do only the work that must be necessarily done, such as cleaning the cows and horses, watering them, cleaning up the barn and getting down hay. It is the work of the cow-boys and barn-fellow, but on Sunday we help them so that they will have some time for themselves and be in time for Sunday School. Sometimes I help clean the cows and sweep the mangers, and other times I get down hay. I like this kind of work very much.

DICK W. STEENBRUGGEN.

Thompson's Island Beacon

Published Monthly by

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor

A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR WORTHY BOYS
DEPENDENT UPON DONATIONS AND REQUESTS.

Vol. 12. No. 11.

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TREASURER'S ADDRESS 50 STATE ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

Nothing is more important than good thoughts. Every earnest parent or teacher desires to instill into the life of children about him a goodly supply of them. He realizes that if the child is taught only the subjects in the prescribed course of study, the more important part of his

education will be omitted. Especially is this so of a private school like The Farm and Trades School. Here the boys are with us all the time and during their stay we create their home influence.

What, then, is the best means of teaching good thoughts, as well as good actions? The first important factor lies in the character and personality of the teacher. The child more than others, unconsciously feels the influence of the people who surround him. A teacher, then, who has high ideals will radiate an atmosphere of good thoughts, and will suggest them unconsciously to the child.

Secondly, our school stands for work, the dignity of labor. We realize and impress upon our boys the satisfaction of duties well done; that honest effort brings its own reward. We believe that an intelligent recognition of his efforts will help the boy, promote good thoughts, and bring to him happiness.

Thirdly, every child has, to some degree, the love of the beautiful. Since the child enjoys beautiful flowers, pictures, books and colors, these are a real source of education to him. To-day the fine thoughts of the writers of many times and lands are offered to children. Some of the most precious bits of literature offer good food for the mind. Much is gained if they are committed to memory.

From our location, we have an unusual advantage of seeing Nature in her different aspects. She presents an interesting appearance in summer, in winter, in calm days as well as stormy ones. The boys who carry the milk from the barn to the house have a splendid chance to enjoy the fine sunsets.

If a boy reads, he finds many ideas in books. Care has been taken that the books of our library and the papers of the reading-room are of the

helpful and inspiring kind. The plays that the boys "get up" also serve as a proper center of thought.

All interests of an educational value should be encouraged, all others should be shut out. It is the abundance of good thoughts that will crowd out poor ones—there will be no room left for them. Therefore, "Whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good repute, think on these things."

Notes

Feb. 2. Cleaned snow off skating pond.
Feb. 4. Several of the band instruments repaired.

Feb. 5. Class in machine work formed.

Feb. 6. Graduate S. Gordon Stackpole visited the School.

Feb. 8. Good Citizenship Prizes awarded.

Feb. 9. Letter-writing day.

Feb. 11. Made a few repairs at City Point Landing.

Feb. 12. Lincoln Day. Appropriate exercises by the School.

Graduate Alfred H. Neumann, and George A. Maguire, a former pupil, visited the School.

Valentine exchange in assembly-hall.

Feb. 16. Killed a pig.

Feb. 22. Washington's Birthday.

Game "King Philip" played in afternoon.

Treasurer Arthur Adams visited the School.

Stereopticon views of Mr. Bradley's trip abroad in evening.

Boys voted to use proceeds from fair for banquet and entertainment.

Feb. 23. Repaired south side gang plank and landing float, it having been damaged by heavy seas.

Collected 1426 brown-tail moth nests.

Feb. 25. First grade boys entertained in assembly-hall by teachers.

Feb. 27. Banquet for boys.

Began hauling dressing from the compost-shed to North End.

Removed about fifteen feet of stone wall on account of changes and new work in east basement.

Feb. 28. Sunday. Rev. S. H. Hilliard spoke to the boys.

Veterinary here.

February Meteorology

Maximum temperature 60° on the 6th.

Minimum temperature 3° on the 1st.

Mean temperature for the month 32.4°.

Total precipitation 2.49 inches.

Greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours .50 inches on the 17th.

10 days with .01 or more inches precipitation, 4 clear days, 19 partly cloudy, 5 cloudy days.

Total number of hours sunshine 135 and 30 minutes.

Monthly snowfall 2.25 inches.

Sleet storm on the 14th and 15th slightly damaged some trees and shrubs by breaking branches.

The Farm and Trades School Bank

Cash on hand February 1, 1909	\$482.77
Deposited during the month	23.11
	<hr/>
	\$505.88
Withdrawn during the month	19.89
	<hr/>
Cash on hand March 1, 1909	\$485.99

How We Spent Lincoln Day

Lincoln Day with us was a holiday and in the morning the fellows hurried around to get their work finished. At half past nine we stopped work and at ten o'clock we assembled to hear the exercises.

When we entered the assembly-hall almost the first thing we saw was a large United States flag over the door. On one side of the door was hung a state flag of Kentucky, and on the other side one of Indiana.

On the left hand side of the room was an easel with a picture of Lincoln draped with a United States flag, and a large laurel wreath above his picture. Before the exercises each boy was given a small United States flag which he pinned to the lapel of his coat. We had pieces

spoken and songs sung and we enjoyed them very much.

One of the principal features was a drill given by sixteen boys each holding a United States flag over his shoulder. After a very pretty drill they sang "The Red, White, and Blue" waving their flags while they sang the chorus. The program follows:—

Remarks -	-	-	Mr. Bradley
Prayer -	-	-	School
Song -	-	-	School
	"America"		
Recitation -	-	-	Alfred Jacobs
	"Abraham Lincoln"		
Song -	-	-	School standing
	"The Star Spangled Banner"		
Recitation -	-	-	Frederick J. Barton
"O! Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud?"	-	-	
Reading -	-	-	Ralph Marshall
	"What Made Lincoln Great?"		
Song -	-	-	School
	"Battle Hymn of the Republic"		
Recitation -	-	-	Ralph Jones
	"O Captain! My Captain!"		
Reading -	-	-	Frederick Wilson
"Brief Sketch of the Life of Abraham Lincoln"	-	-	
Song and Drill -	-	-	School and sixteen boys
	"Red, White, and Blue"		
Recitation -	-	-	Ernest Catton
	"Toast to the Flag"		
Recitation -	-	-	Seven boys
	"Lincoln as a Humorist"		
Recitation -	-	-	Harold L. Marshall
	"Gettysburg Address"		
Saluting the Flag -	-	-	School
Song -	-	-	School
	"Marching Through Georgia"		

At dinner time we had a good dinner. There was candy on each table. In the afternoon we went on a visit to the schooner, "Fuller Palmer." It was a good deal of enjoyment to look over the different parts of the ship. This boat was launched in November, 1908.

When evening came we again went to assembly-hall and Mr. Bradley gave out valentines. We were then allowed to change them with each other. Mr. Bradley also gave us some post cards, mostly funny ones.

In the front of the room was a table upon which lay some interesting war relics from Gettysburg and souvenirs from other places.

These Mr. Bradley explained to us. There was a piece of wood from Lincoln's log cabin, a nail and piece of iron from the "Merrimac," a large shell and several bullets, three beautiful canes, two that were made of wood that grew on the battlefield and one of a piece of wood containing a bullet. This bullet had lodged in the tree during the battle and afterwards the wood was made into a cane with the bullet in the handle. There was also a number of various other relics that we enjoyed. This ended a very pleasant day for all.

HAROLD W. SMYTH.

Clearing out a Drain

One day it thawed while the ground was covered with snow. As a result a great quantity of water came into the shop basement. This was pumped out but the next day it was flooded again. Then we saw that our drain was blocked up. We took two lengths of fire hose and coupled them together, fastened one end to a hydrant and screwed a large fire nozzle to the other. This end we put in the drain and the water was turned on. For a few minutes the water came up the drain into the basement, then it went down with a rush. We then swept all the water that was in the basement down the drain which now keeps the basement dry. CLARENCE M. DANIELS.

The Bell

At the top of the tower of the main building hangs a bell which is rung by means of a rope in the tower. The chief work of the bell is to call all the boys up to the house to get ready for dinner or any thing that is wanted of them. The bell rings at fifteen minutes after eleven for the boys to stop work and at one o'clock for them to go to work again. At five o'clock the bell rings again at the close of work and after supper is over it rings again at seven o'clock, this time to get ready for bed or whatever may be going on.

ERNEST M. CATTON.

"King Philip"

Washington's Birthday is usually celebrated by a snowball battle. This year as there wasn't any snow, we played "King Philip." We chose the Colonial General and King Philip, and they chose their officers, and subordinates.

The Colonists were as follows:—General, Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, Third Lieutenant, First Sergeant, Second Sergeant, Third Sergeant, Color Sergeant, and Privates. King Philip's were:—King Philip, Big Chief, Little Chief, King Philip's Wife, King Philip's Son, First Brave, Second Brave, Third Brave, Medicine Man, and the Young Bucks.

The leaders were equal to twenty-five points, Big Chief and the Captain were equal to fifteen points, Little Chief and the First Lieutenant equal to ten points, King Philip's Son and Second Lieutenant equal to five points, King Philip's Wife and Third Lieutenant equal to five points, First Brave and First Sergeant two points, Second Brave and Second Sergeant two points, Third Brave and Third Sergeant two points, Medicine Man and Color Sergeant two points, and the Young Bucks and Privates were equal to one point.

The forts were located one at the back of Gardner Hall and the other over by the sumach trees. If a spy was caught he was out of the game altogether. To capture a man you must be his equal or higher in grade. Each side tried to see how many men they could capture or how many points they could get. There were scouts on both sides. On the Indians' side there was a scout on Whale Back, Oak Knoll, Spruce Ridge, and one near the cemetery. The scout at Whale Back was to signal to the other scouts if he saw any of the other side. They were furnished with flags to do this. Toward the end of the game while some of the Indians were scouting on the east side of the Island, King Philip took the remaining men he had and tried to capture the Colonists' fort and then sweep down and capture the men. While marching up to do this one of the scouts on the other side saw them and signalled to the Colonists to go to the fort. Just as the Indians got there, they were captured by a higher grade of points, ending the game with the Colonists the winners.

GEORGE A. MATTHEWS.

Visiting the "Fuller Palmer"

The afternoon of Lincoln's centennial anni-

versary Mr. Bradley took the boys out to the "Fuller Palmer," a five-masted schooner anchored not far from our Island. This is the newest boat of the Palmer fleet of which there are fourteen. It was launched November tenth, nineteen hundred and eight. It has a capacity of fifty-two hundred tons. It is three hundred nine and four-tenths feet long, forty-eight and nine-tenths feet beam, twenty-seven and four-tenths feet draft. It cost about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The masts are made of Oregon pine and are thirty-six inches in circumference at the base. There are four pets on the boat, an angora cat, Scotch collie, a parrot, and a canary bird. We were taken to and from the boat on our steamer. We noticed the mud anchors on it which few other boats have. The captain was not on board but the first and second mates showed us around the boat. Only Capt. Clarke and the first and second mates live on board now. The boys all enjoyed the afternoon very much.

ROYAL R. ELLISON.

Sifting Ashes

One day Mr. Burnham told me to help Paul Rietz sift ashes. I went to the ash pile and began to sift them. Some ashes had just come from the shop so we had enough to keep us busy. After we sifted them we took out all the clinkers and then put the coal in a big can, ready to be used again, and wheeled it to the shop basement.

ALBERT J. BLAKEMORE.

Playing "Jack on Hips"

One day a gang of fellows started to play a game of "Jack on Hips." First, two fellows chose up sides, then one side "got down," that is they bent over, each putting his head between the legs of the fellow in front of him. The first fellow leans against a post or a fellow standing against the wall so this first fellow won't get hurt. The other side has three turns to run and jump on these fellows. If the side that is down caves in or le's all the fellows on their backs fall down, that side gets another jump. If the side that is jumping touches the floor, they lose the rest of their jumps, and the side that was down has three jumps.

FREDERICK J. BARTON.

Alumni

JOSEPH W. CLARK, '93, who lived at 28 Conley St., Dorchester, Mass., died Dec. 18, 1908 at his place of business, 452 Neponset Ave., Dorchester, poisoned by illuminating gas. He was buried in Garden Cemetery, Chelsea, Mass.

CHESTER R. PALMER, '95, who is at Lynn, Mass., writes that he often thinks of the pleasant times he had at the School, even though he has been away thirteen years, and sends his best wishes to the boys.

THOMAS J. FAIRBAIRN, '97, writes from Plaistow, N. H., that he is living with his mother and sister, and is working in Haverhill. Tom has a garden, a fine little place, is enjoying himself, and is identified with church work, having become a member of the Congregational Church and Christian Endeavor.

ELKANAH D. LEBLANC, '97, is at Charlestown, Mass., and writes that he is living right, and speaks well of former pupils of the School that he is constantly in touch with.

My Every Day Job

Every day I attend to the cows with another boy. I clean off half the number of cows. When I get through if it is half past eight I help let the cows out, after which I wash the milk-stands, sweep half the cow mangers, and water the bull. If there is nothing else to do I help to get down some hay, let the cows in and brush my half off again. After this is done my barn work for the day is over. GEORGE H. APPEL.

Writing Day

Every month for six months of the year the fellows write letters to their friends. Writing day comes about the tenth of every month. The other six months the fellows' friends come and see them. I write quite a number of letters and wish I had more friends to write to.

FREDERICK HYNES.

A New Tool-Chest

On February first, Mr. Ekegren, our sloyd teacher, finished a new model of a tool-chest.

This chest is twenty-six inches long, fourteen inches wide, and twelve inches high, being two inches longer and wider than the old model. It is made from three-fourths inch soft pine, and the trimmings are of one-half inch maple. It has forty dovetail joints, eight more than the former one had. The fellows like this chest a great deal better than the other one, and three or four fellows have each begun making one. The chest is the last model in the sloyd course and is given to a fellow when it is finished for his use and to take away with him when he leaves the School.

FREDERICK J. WILSON.

Drawing Maps

One of our recent drawing tests this term was to draw the map of Southern Europe. This includes the countries of Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, and parts of Switzerland, the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and the British Isles. We put in Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia, and a few other islands in the Mediterranean Sea. When the outline was all drawn the countries were marked off and their names printed in.

PRESCOTT B. MERRIFIELD.

Being Careful

Signs have been put up on different stairways in the house, saying, "Do not hit riser," and "Do not scuff." This was done so we fellows will be careful, the stairs will not be disfigured, and we will make a better appearance. Mr. Bradley said that we would look better if we would walk more manly and not scuff.

GEORGE M. HOLMES.

Scrubbing the Ceiling

The ceiling of the second school-room is painted. It needed to be scrubbed so I was chosen to do it. I work at it every morning until half past eight. To reach the ceiling I use a ladder. I get a pail of hot water, a scrubbing-brush, two cloths, one to wipe and one to wash, and a piece of soap. I scrub in squares and rinse with hot water without soap in it. Around the places where the four lamps hang is the worst. I use more soap and scrub harder in these places. I have a large square done now but there is much more to be done. WILLIAM J. WHITE.



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April, 1909

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1909 Reports

The annual reports of the School, which are printed in our printing-office, usually contain from twenty to twenty-four pages and a cover. This year there were twenty-four pages beside the following illustrations:—"A Coasting Scene," four small views of the "Foundation Work on the New Power Plant," "Horizon Direction of the Sun at Sunrise and Sunset," and "Group on Alumni Field Day, June 17, 1908."

After the type had been set for the reports and proofs taken, corrected, and approved, the type was made into pages, after which a form of four pages was locked up, put on the press, made ready, and then printed. There were two thousand five hundred copies to run off. After all the forms had been printed the illustrations that were to be inserted were printed. After this had been done the paper was folded and the different sections of the report arranged in order, the illustrations inserted, gathered, stitched, the covers glued on, and then trimmed on three sides, after which they were taken to the office ready to be sent out or filed away for future use.

The reports have a drab-gray "Paradox" cover, on which was printed in red ink:—"The Farm and Trades School, 1909, Ninety-Fifth Year."

In the reports are printed the list of present and former Officers and Managers of the School; a review of what has been done in the way of repairs, alterations, or additions, during the past year; a brief outline of the agricultural, meteorological, and manual training courses. Attention is called to the School paper, the "Beacon," published monthly; Cottage Row, our bank, The

Trading Company, pleasures and meetings, and the Alumni are each described in turn.

To call attention to the financial needs of the School a pink slip of paper is inserted at the first page on which is printed a request for aid, from the Managers. There are lists of the names of the people who contributed the past year to the School, and toward the new power plant.

Toward the last came the Treasurer's report, a schedule of investments, a printed voucher of the Treasurer's record, and a statement of the amount placed to the credit of the School.

These annual reports give printed intelligence about the different features of the School, and the work that is being done.

EARLE C. MARSHALL.

Spring

All the fellows are glad to know that spring is here. The birds have come, the buds are bursting, the grass is beginning to grow green, the rhubarb has begun to sprout, and the shrubs to leaf out. Some of the fellows are working on their gardens, while others are fixing their cottages. We are all glad that spring is here with its bright, warm sunshine and happy days.

OSCAR E. NEUMANN.

Carrying Coal

One morning, five other fellows and I carried coal from the carts as they came from the stock-barn basement. We carried the coal to the furnace bin and when we had that filled, we carried some to the boiler-room bin and filled that. There were about eight loads brought up and emptied that morning.

DANA W. OSBORNE.

Rodents

The gnawers, or "rodents," are among the worst enemies of the farmer. There are several different kinds of rodents such as the rat, squirrel, muskrat, beaver, chipmunk, woodchuck, rabbit, and different varieties of mice.

The Norway rat is brown in color and makes its home on the banks, around the barns, and in the barns. It was not until a few years ago that it was thought necessary to put poison around the Island to destroy them. This poison was put around in several different ways such as in fish, on bread, and on wooden plates. In this way we got a good share of the rats taken care of.

The squirrel is a pet on the Island, as he does no damage of any account. The varieties we have here are the gray and fox squirrel.

The muskrat is brownish in color, and considerably larger than the Norway rat. There are very few of these seen around the Island as they need fresh water. The muskrat lives on clams and things found on the beach.

The teeth of the rodents are very peculiar. They have to keep gnawing to keep their teeth the right length.

The rabbit is a pet here at the Island and a white Angora is kept in Audubon Hall. Some rodents are pets, while others are pests.

ROBERT H. MAY.

Getting Ready for Baseball

Now that spring has come and the days are getting warmer and longer, the boys are beginning to play baseball. The fellows have picked their nines and are practicing on the playground. These nines play each other according to their rank. The first and second play each other and the second and third play each other, and so on. I play baseball and I think it is a pretty good game.

JAMES L. JOYCE.

Mending Clothes

Miss Putney looks the boys' clothes over to find the ones that need mending. There are sometimes quite a number of trousers to mend. After they are all looked over we commence mending them. There are mostly rips and tears

to be mended, and sometimes buttons have to be sewed on. When there are holes in them Miss Putney puts on patches. Sometimes there are trousers that are worn so much that we save only the best part of them and use these for patches. The trousers usually come in the last of the week and we do them sometime during the next week. When they are all mended the sewing-room boys carry them to the clothing-room where they are given out when needed.

THOMAS MILNE.

The Washroom Sink

The washroom sink, where all the fellows wash, extends almost the entire length of the washroom, and is supplied with hot and cold water. A shelf holds the soap and brushes we use. Here the boys wash three times a day, and oftener if necessary. The sink has to be kept clean and in good order. Kerosene oil is used to remove any rust from the sink, and for the brass water pipe that runs the length of the sink kerosene oil and bristle brick are used for cleaning and polishing it. Each boy has a stream of water to himself.

ALBERT J. BLAKEMORE.

Our Brick Oven

In the bakery there is a large brick oven in one end of the room. Here the boys' baking is done. It is of red brick and painted red in front and the color of the walls on the side. The oven is in the center of the front, and has an iron door. This is where all the food is baked. Below is another opening not so large as the main oven, where the wood that comes from the beach is dried. At the right hand side of the main oven is an iron door that leads to the grate. Here is where the fire is built that heats the oven. Before I put anything into the oven I clean it out by means of a long pole with a cloth on the end.

The Battle of Gettysburg

Among the beautiful pictures that adorn the walls of our school-room, there is one which has impressed me more than any of the others. It is a beautiful engraving of the battle of Gettysburg. This picture is a fine illustration of the three days' battle. In the background every-

thing is being devoured by fire. In the foreground the troops are engaged in a desperate fight, the North against the South. The ground is covered with dead and wounded men and horses. Some of the ranks are scattered by the enemy's cannon. The bombs are doing their share of the deadly work by bursting in the air over the soldiers' heads. This picture has always made this impression on me, that war with other countries should be held off as long as possible. Under this picture is a key to it telling who the different officers were who took part in the struggle.

PAUL H. GARDNER.

Getting Cement

One afternoon the steamer made a trip to the Public Landing for a load of cement. When she arrived two planks were nailed to the gangway so as to form skids for the barrels to slide upon. A pair of skids was placed in the scow and two fellows rolled the barrels into it while one fellow piled the barrels up. On arriving at the Island the scow was beached and the cement unloaded and taken to the house and barn. There were fifty barrels of cement in all.

RALPH H. MARSHALL.

Setting a Pane of Glass

If a pane of glass is broken, it is the work of one of the painters to set a new one. The sash that needs a new pane is taken out of the window-frame and carried down to the paintshop, where the putty, glazier's points, and broken glass are chiseled out. A new pane of glass is then set, and the sash returned to where it belongs.

HAROLD N. SILVER.

My First Lathe Work

My first work on the machinist lathe was to true up a cast iron cylinder, making the length eight inches, and the diameter one inch and five-eighths. I then divided the length into four equal parts of two inches each, made square shoulders an eighth of an inch, that is, the first two inches the diameter was one inch and five-eighths, the next two inches it was an eighth of an inch smaller and so on until I finished. I then shined it up with emery paper and oil.

WILLARD H. PERRY.

Horses

We have six horses, named as follows:—Baby, Bell, Colonel, Dan, General, and Major. Baby is the carriage horse, and the others are work horses, Colonel and General being used as a team. Our horses are very useful to us and we use them for various purposes, such as hauling, ploughing, cultivating, mowing, other farm work, and for family driving. I take care of the horses and have noticed many things that they do. They know the way into the barn, when it is time to be fed, and when I speak to them they prick up their ears. We treat our horses kindly. They are cleaned off every day, and with the exception of Baby, are fed two quarts of oats, one quart of corn, and some hay three times a day. Baby is fed only half of this. They are also watered three times a day.

HAROLD Y. JACOBS.

Quotations

About every morning, when the fellows come into school, they look on the black-board to see if there are any quotations to learn. There is a different one there about every morning. When the time comes our teacher gives us a few minutes in which to learn it, after which we repeat it. Recently we had quotations from Tennyson, Oliver Wendall Holmes, and Gladstone, all of whom have their hundredth anniversary occurring this year, so we learn different selections from them that will help us in life. One of them was as follows:—

"Some will hate thee,
Some will love thee,
Some will flatter,
Some will slight,
Cease from man and look above thee,
Trust in God and do the right."

ELLIOTT W. ROWELL.

Making Curtain Rods

Most of the cottages have window curtains. I needed some rods for mine so I took two small dowels four feet long, and sand-papered them good and gave them a coat of shellac, after which I cut each one in halves and rounded off the ends. These rods will be held up by screw eyes.

PRESCOTT B. MERRIFIELD.

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The future of the younger generation is of the utmost importance. Its seriousness should be constantly before us. It should be so impressed upon the mind of the youth that he will realize the necessity of a proper preparation to make a place for himself, and to provide

for the adversities of life. In a sense his future is in his own hands.

Probably the first thing to be given consideration is the disposition—that is, the youth should be taught the necessity and advantage of having a willing disposition, a courteous manner, a tidy personal appearance, an alacrity in doing things, an orderliness in what he is doing, a sensitive regard for the feelings of those with whom he is in daily contact, and to avoid a needless waste either from wanton carelessness or destructive inclinations.

The parental influences should ever surround the boy, and the interests be mutual and general. He can be taught to feel how keenly his efforts are appreciated, and the joy and pride his success will bring to those at home who are so zealously advising and watching him. Under such circumstances there is no doubt the boy will do his best to succeed.

The home training of the boy is conceded to control his destiny to a certain extent, and bespeaks his inclinations, disposition, and possibly his ambition. It is instantly discernible by those with whom he is associated, especially by one of refined tastes and a high moral character. The faculty of seeing and grasping an opportunity is to the advantage of everyone, and there are many opportunities always presenting themselves to an ambitious boy, who is alive to his own interests. One who proves by his own efforts that he is willing to help himself is not only bound to receive the admiration of his parents, but will have means placed at his command by which he may possess that to which he aspires, and so on throughout his whole career.

Success sometimes comes slowly, only after a long, determined, laborious effort, and then again it sometimes comes rapidly. In neither case can reward be expected unless earned, and

a boy should begin to lay his foundation for the future at the earliest possible moment, and never allow a relaxation of his watchfulness for his interests and responsibilities. Whatever duties he may be given to perform, let them be done with a cheerful spirit, whether they be pleasing or distasteful, and also in the best possible manner, and to realize the advantage of so doing.

Nowadays a boy has a great many opportunities of various sorts to improve his condition, and he is constantly apprised of the fact. Whether at this School or some other, there will be found many things of a similar nature to be learned, that if properly digested by the boy will become of inestimable value at some future time. As the years roll along he will look back with a feeling of gratitude for those who labored so arduously for him that he might become a successful man.

Notes

March 3. New Singer sewing-machine, and darning-machine installed in sewing-room.

March 6. Went to Freeport Street for small load of North Carolina pine.

Manager George L. DeBlois, with Mrs. DeBlois and little daughter, visited the School.

Mr. Frederick N. Frazier, a graduate of the School, sent a box of Porto Rico oranges to the boys.

March 8. Began work on the hotbeds.

Load of dressing from Walworth's.

March 9. Fifty barrels of cement came.

Leslie Howard Barker entered the School.

March 10. Letter-writing day.

March 11. Replaced gang plank at City Point.

March 12. Planted lettuce, tomatoes, and radishes in the hotbed.

March 14. A number of boys attended church in town.

March 15. Outside windows removed from the main building.

Planted spinach, peppers, egg plant, and radishes in hotbed.

Manager Francis Shaw visited the School.

March 17. Seventy-six barrels of cement came.

Musical and literary entertainment by Mr. Edward Brigham.

March 19. Seventy-four barrels of cement came.

All day campaign game of "King Philip" played.

March 21. Several boys attended church in town.

March 22. Secretary Tucker Daland visited the School.

March 23. Rowboat "Brewster" painted.

Finished removing ten brick piers, and replaced them with ferro concrete columns in east basement.

March 26. Inside of the penthouse revarnished.

March 27. Transplanted lettuce.

Finished collecting brown-tail moths' nests; total 6,798.

March 29. Load of dressing from Walworth's.

March Meteorology

Maximum temperature 52° on the 11th and 27th.

Minimum temperature 17° on the 1st.

Mean temperature for the month 35.5°.

Total precipitation 1.79 inches.

Greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours .90 inches on the 25th.

11 days with .01 or more inches precipitation, 7 clear days, 18 partly cloudy days, 6 clear days.

Total number of hours sunshine 195 and 30 minutes.

Monthly snowfall 1.25 inches.

The Farm and Trades School Bank

Cash on hand March 1, 1909	\$485.99
Deposited during the month	7.71
	<hr/> \$493.70
Withdrawn during the month	10.65
Cash on hand April 1, 1909	<hr/> \$483.05

New Sewing-Room Machines

In the sewing-room we have two new machines. One is a darning machine, and the other an ordinary sewing-machine, both being "Singers." The sewing-machine is used for all kinds of boys' work that needs to be stitched. There is a new way of winding the bobbin on this machine. The bobbin winds while the machine is stitching, by means of an automatic bobbin winder. The presser-foot is lifted by pressing a piece of iron near the treadle with the knee. This machine is a fast feeder. The darning machine is used for darning stockings and other things. There is a projecting arm that the stocking is put over ready to be darned. Trousers are darned the same way. For darning sheets, towels, etc., a steel plate is clamped over the arm. All the sewing-room boys like these machines.

PRESTON M. BLANCHARD.

Scrubbing the Walls

During the winter the walls in the kitchen got rather dirty, so one day I got a pail, brush, and step-ladder and began to scrub them. I began on the side nearest the door leading to the hall and scrubbed from there to the door leading into the bakery. Then as it was dinner time I put my things away and the work was finished another day.

GEORGE M. HOLMES.

The School-Room Library

On a shelf, in the back of the first school-room, are fifty-nine books which can be read during our spare time in school. Each book is numbered and has a special place on the shelf. When we want a book we ask permission and must judge by the name which one we want because we are not allowed to look them over at the back of the room. There are a variety of histories, geographical readers, and nature books.

DICK W. STEENBRUGGEN.

Making Fudge

One Saturday afternoon another fellow and I made fudge. We borrowed a copper kettle and a spoon. Into the kettle we put four cups of sugar, and cut up two squares of chocolate, adding to this a cup of milk and a pinch of salt,

and then stirred it all together. While it was boiling I put in a piece of butter. To find out when it was done I took a cup of cold water and poured some of it in, and then turned out the water, and if it was a sticky mass it was done, after which we took it off the stove and beat it until it became stiff, then I poured it into greased pans where I left it to harden. At last it was cut up into squares and put in a box.

NORMAN V. JOHNSON.

Felling Trees

On our Island are many trees, some of which have died. These trees are first dug around at the foot so as to get at the roots which are cut with an axe. When all the roots are cut that can be seen, a rope is attached to the top of the tree and a number of fellows pull on the rope in a certain direction so as to have it fall right and not injure other trees. The limbs are chopped off and saved, to be burned in the bakery, and the twigs are gathered and taken to the burning pile. The stump is sawed off and carried away, while the trunk is saved to make spars and other things out of. In Lyman Grove we felled four trees in an afternoon.

PERCY SMITH.

Vacation

Vacation started March twelfth, much to the pleasure of the boys who expected a pleasant time. During the week we had such sports as baseball and marbles. Some of the boys have quite a few glassies, some of which they received from Mr. Bradley. One of the best things we had during the vacation was a day's campaign playing "King Philip." We started at nine o'clock in the morning carrying our provisions with us and continued up to nine o'clock at night. The next day most of the boys were pretty tired.

EDWARD H. DEANE.

Six Famous Poets

In the first school-room, hanging up on one of the walls is a picture of six famous New England poets. They are noted for their poems all over the world. They are Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Emerson, Whittier, and Bryant.

THOMAS H. DOTY.

Hotbeds

On the eighth of March, we began to get the hotbeds ready for planting. First the winter covering of boards and seaweed was cleared away and compost was hauled and spread about eighteen inches thick over the bottom of the four hotbeds. Loam was sifted and put on about five inches thick. The glass was then put on and when the temperature rose to between sixty and seventy degrees the hotbeds were ready for planting.

FREDERICK J. WILSON.

Going for Fertilizer

One day before school some other fellows and I went after fertilizer in the scow. When we got over to City Point, the team was just coming so we did not have to wait for it. There were thirty-three bags of chemicals that we mix for fertilizers. We carried them down to the scow where two fellows took them and piled them up. The bags varied in weight, some weighing two hundred and twenty-four pounds, some two hundred pounds, and others one hundred pounds. When we got them all on board we started for the Island.

CHARLES H. MACSWAIN.

Egg Carriers

The egg carriers that we use are about eight inches long, six inches wide, and two inches high. They are made of soft pine and each holds one dozen eggs. The eggs are put on end between two curved wires. These wires are bent into about the shape of the egg. The eggs are brought up from the hen-house in the carriers that are kept there. They are then washed and put into carriers that are kept in the store-room. One morning I washed some of the carriers.

ROY D. UPHAM.

Gardening

When I came to the School I had a garden given me. I have kept it ever since, but this year I wanted a larger one so I changed with another fellow who wanted a smaller one. I took the loam out and put it at one end of the garden, then I took the clay soil to the dirt pile. I took out about a foot of clay and shoveled the

loam into the place where I had taken the clay from. After this is all done I will fill it with loam and make it oval in shape, then I will get some stones with rounded tops and set them around the edge of the garden so that they will be about two inches out of the ground on the edge of the path, and in the garden there will be soil almost to the top of the stones. I think the garden will be ready for planting then.

FREDERICK HYNES.

Dressing

A number of the fellows often go to Walworth's after dressing. This is the time of the year to put it on the land. When they come back with a scow full, the scow is beached and at low tide the carts are driven down and the fellows unload it. The farm fellows are kept busy spreading it on the ground. I helped to spread it one day at South End.

JOHN T. SLADE.

Repairing Baskets

A couple of laundry baskets were badly broken and were sent to the shop for repairs. Some thin strips of maple not quite an eighth of an inch thick were sawed out and soaked in water to make them pliable. While the new strips were soaking the old broken ones were removed. The new strips were then woven in just as the old ones had been and the baskets were almost as good as new.

CLARENCE M. DANIELS.

New Library Books

Lately we have had some new library books given to us by Manager Henry S. Grew. The names and numbers were posted on the bulletin board. The next week all of them were out. Most of the books were by Edward Stratemeyer. He is a favorite author of the fellows. The names of the books are, "Dave Porter at Oak Hall," "Dave Porter in the South Seas," "Dave Porter's Return to School," "Dave Porter in the Far North," "Defending His Flag," "Between Boer and Briton," "The Motor Pirate," "A Tar of the Old School," "American Boy's Life of Theodore Roosevelt," "At the Fall of Port Arthur," and "Bound to be an Electrician." We all like these books very much and thank Mr. Grew for them.

FREDERICK J. BARTON.

Alumni

ANDREW W. DEAN, '03, is working in a saw-mill at St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he expects to be for another month, after which he is going to learn blacksmithing.

HARRY M. CHASE, '04, is working for J. K. & B. Guires, lumber concern of Hyannis, Mass. Harry is doing well, has a good home, is married, and has a little one seven weeks old.

MATTHEW H. PAUL, '06, recently visited the School. He is in the shipping department of Selmar Hess & Co., publishers, Boylston St., Boston.

C. JAMES PRATT, '06, writes us from Everett, that he is working every day and enjoying himself. James is interested in poultry and expects to raise quite a number of chickens this year. He also has a garden.

ALBERT L. SAWYER, '06, is with the Roycrofters, at East Aurora, N. Y., has a good position, and is getting along finely.

Pruning

The object in pruning is to cut all the dead limbs out, to cut out all limbs that interfere with other limbs and to make a well-formed head. The trees that we pruned were in rows in the orchard. We took the first row and went through to the end before we started on the next row. Suckers had to be cut off, and the limbs cut close to the tree. The old limbs were put in piles and were taken to the burning pile at the sorting grounds.

RALPH A. WHITEMORE.

Ploughing

As the ground was ready to be ploughed, I was sent with another fellow to take the gray team and help plough it. We went to the storage-barn to get the side-hill plow. We put it on the drag and took it to the corn piece at North End. Then the horses were hitched to the plow and we were shown how to hold and reverse it. We ploughed back and forth, and so had to reverse the plow at the end of each furrow. Harold Jacobs drove the horses while I held the plow. When I was taking too wide a furrow I would tip the plow a little towards the opposite side of the moulding-board, which narrowed the strip.

Tipping it the opposite way would widen it. The way this plow is reversed is to push a lever up, have the horses turn, and, as they turn, lift the plow a little, the moulding-board swings over, and the lever pushes down to hold it in place. Then the sod colter and gauge are moved.

JAMES R. GREGORY.

Sweeping

In the morning, before school, Earle Miller and I sweep the assembly-room. The assembly-room is where the fellows hang their coats and caps before washing, and where they assemble before going to meals, school, work, and other places. There are four benches and four windows in the room. We hang up the sweaters, sprinkle the floor, and then sweep it. After we get it swept we fix the boys' books in a little cupboard at one corner of the room.

EDSON M. BEMIS.

Sweeping Cobwebs

Our barns get dusty and cobwebs collect at the top of them, so Mr. Kibby had a squad of the farm fellows set out one day to clean the stock-barn. We took brooms and climbed on the beams and scaffolds and swept down the cobwebs and cleaned up in general.

EARLE C. MILLER.

Concrete Floor

In the east basement we are laying a concrete floor. This floor is four inches thick. We lay three inches of concrete, composed of cement one part, sand three parts, small stones four parts, and finish with one inch of fine sand and cement. This sand is put through a small screen which takes out all the gravel and leaves good fine sand to finish off with. The concrete finish is put on in the morning about ten o'clock, and in the afternoon about four o'clock it is troweled off good and left to dry.

ROBERT W. GREGORY.

The Shower

The boys bathe under the shower in the washroom. This shower is eighteen and one-half feet long, the two pipes are two feet apart, and six inches in circumference. It is the wash-room boys' duty to keep it clean. We shine it with bristol brick and oil. ROYAL R. ELLISON.





